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THE
Voters' Handbook
AND
Political Dictionary.

**A Handy Manual of Up To Date Political
Information.**

COMPILED BY
STUART CHAS. WADE, M.A., LL.D.,
Of the Werner Editorial Staff.

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PREFACE.

Ready wit and reliable facts are the principal stock in trade of a statesman or politician. The possession of an epitome of such matters in a convenient pocket form is indispensable to all taking an interest in politics. On the eve of a great struggle this little work is submitted for the consideration and favor of the vast constituency of America's voters.

S. C. W.

CHICAGO, August 10, 1896.

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THE VOTERS' HANDBOOK

AND

POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

ABOMINATIONS, The Tariff of. A title bestowed on the tariff of 1828 on account of its high protective duties on raw materials and manufactured articles. See also *McKinley Bill* and *Protection for Revenue Only*.

"ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN, I." A caudid confession of error. The expression originated in the halls of Congress in 1828, when Andrew Stewart declared in a speech that Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky sent their hay-stacks, corn-fields and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale. Wickcliffe of Kentucky called him to order, saying that those States did not send hay-stacks or corn-fields away for sale. By logical argument Stewart showed that animals fed with these articles were so sent. "Mr. Speaker" cried Wickcliffe, springing to his feet, "I acknowledge the corn!"

ADAMS AND CLAY REPUBLICANS. A faction of the Democratic-Republican party of 1825. It was the parent of the Whigs.

ADDITION, DIVISION AND SILENCE. The qualities supposed to be necessary for a successful lobbyist or unscrupulous political worker. W. A. Kemble, then State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, was charged by the *New York Sun* of March 15, 1872, with having written to T. J. Coffey, of Washington, a letter introducing G. O. Evans in these terms: "He understands addition, division and silence." See "*Dear Beaver: Don't Talk,*" and *Boodle*.

ADMINISTRATION RESORTS. A name given to Frenchman's Bay and Bar Harbor, Me, from 1885 to 1888, from the number of members of President Cleveland's cabinet who passed the summers there. See *Buzzard's Bay*, *Cape May*.

ADULLAMITES. The bolters of a party. See I. Samuel. xxii. 1, 2. First used in politics by the English statesman, John Bright, in 1866. See *Bolter* and *Mugwump*.

AFFIDAVIT FACE, HIS HONEST OLD. A eulogistic expression regarding Horace Boies, of Iowa, made at the Chicago Democratic Convention of 1896. It meant that the governor carried truth in each lineament of his face.

AFRICANIZE, TO. In Southern political diction, to put a place under negro control.

"AGIN THE ADMINISTRATION." The Irish citizens have been slandered thus as being always opposed to law and order.

AGRICULTURAL WHEEL. A farmers' political society, the advance agent of the Patrons of Husbandry, Populists, etc.

ALBANY CONGRESS. The germ of the revolutionary idea; a meeting held at Albany, N. Y., in 1754, to perfect a plan of union for the thirteen Colonies.

ALBANY REGENCY, THE. A name popularly given in the United States to a junto of astute Democratic politicians organized in 1820, and having their headquarters at Albany, N. Y. They controlled the action of the Democratic party for many years, and had great weight in national politics. Its power was broken in 1854. See also *Me Too*, and *Machine*.

ALEXANDER THE COPPERSMITH. A Scriptural and by no means complimentary allusion made to Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, by those dissatisfied with his copper cents coined in 1793. See *Benton's Mint-drops*.

"ALL WE ASK IS TO BE LET ALONE!" The wail of Secession, in Jefferson Davis' first message, which would invite the answer, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" (q.v.) as found in Winfield Scott's letter to Seward.

ALMIGHTY DOLLAR. The worship of Mammon as personified by the dollar. Washington Irving seems to have been the first to use the term in "Wolfert's Roost," and he probably borrowed the expression from Ben Jonson's "Almighty Gold."

ALTGELD AND ANARCHY. A derisive expression used in Illinois to signify the platform advocated by its free silver governor, who pardoned the anarchists.

AMERICAN CATO. Samuel Adams was so called.

AMERICAN FABIUS. George Washington, who harried the British by his elusive tactics.

AMERICAN FLAG. "If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."—J. A. Dix in an official telegram, January 29, 1861.

AMERICAN KNIGHTS. See *Golden Circle, Knights*.

AMERICAN PARTY, or KNOW NOTHING PARTY. In United States politics of 1835, 1843, and 1853, a party which advocated the control of the government by native citizens. As it was a secret fraternity and its members refused to give information concerning it, they received the name of "Know Nothings." The party nominated Fillmore for President in 1856, and was powerful for several years.

AMERICAN SYSTEM. Henry Clay called his protective tariff law of 1824 by this name. See *Abominations, McKinley Bill, Protection*.

AMERICAN TIN was a favored article of protection in the original McKinley bill (q.v.). Freetraders asserted there was no such an industry as tin plate manufacture in the United States. Tin entered largely into the campaign devices of the last Presidential election.

"AMICABLY, IF THEY CAN; VIOLENTLY, IF THEY MUST." From Josiah Quincy's speech, 1811, against the admission of Louisiana to the Union.

"A NO. 1." An expression in politics, as well as in public affairs, signifying pre-eminent excellence. It is taken from the symbols of the Shipping List. See *What's the Matter with ———?* and *He's All Right!*

"ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM!" An exclamation in the closely-contested Presidential campaign of 1876. The returns came very slowly from the doubtful States, and brought this expression into use.

ANTIES, or ANTYS. A Democratic faction which voted with the Whigs from 1849 to 1850.

ANTI-FEDERALISTS. See *Democrats*.

ANTI-SNAPPER. A term invented in New York State to describe those who refused to follow the dictates of a snap convention. See *Bolt*.

ANXIOUS SEAT. In a state of great difficulty, doubt or despondency, from the customs of camp meetings.

A. P. A., The American Protective Association. The founder of the A. P. A. is H. F. Bowers, of Clinton, Ia., and the Association was organized at that place March 13, 1887. It is a secret order, its members being bound by oath not to reveal its proceedings: It claims (according to the report of the Supreme Secretary at the annual meeting) a membership of nearly two million throughout the States and Territories and in Canada, of which about a half million are members recently added.

PLATFORM OF THE A. P. A.—The following official declaration of principles was made at the annual meeting at Des Moines, in May, 1894:

Loyalty to true Americanism, which knows neither birth-place, race, creed nor party, is the first requisite for membership in the American Protective Association.

The American Protective Association is not a political party and does not control the political affiliation of its members, but it teaches them to be intensely active in the discharge of their political duties in or out of party lines, because it believes that all problems confronting our people will be best solved by a conscientious discharge of the duties of citizenship by every individual.

While tolerant of all creeds it holds that subjection to and support of any ecclesiastical power not created and controlled by American citizens and which claims equal if not greater sovereignty than the Government of the United States of America is irreconcilable with American citizenship. It is, therefore, opposed to the holding of offices in National, State, or municipal government by any subject or supporter of such ecclesiastical power.

We uphold the Constitution of the United States of America and no portion of it more than its guaranty of religious liberty, but we hold this religious liberty to be guaranteed to the individual and not to mean that under its protection any un-American ecclesiastical power can claim absolute control over the education of children growing up under the Stars and Stripes. We consider the non-sectarian public schools the bulwark of American institutions, the best place for the education of American children. To keep them such we protest against the employment of subjects of any un-American ecclesiastical power as officers or teachers of our public schools.

We condemn the support out of the public Treasury by direct appropriation, or by contract, of any sectarian school, reformatory, or other institution not owned and controlled by public authority.

Believing that exemption from taxation is equal to a grant

of public funds, we demand that no real or personal property be exempt from taxation, the title to which is not vested in the National or State governments or in any of their subdivisions.

We protest against the enlistment in the United States army, navy, or the militia of any State of any person not an actual citizen of the United States.

We demand for the protection of our citizen laborers the prohibition of the importation of pauper labor and the restriction of all immigration to persons who can show their ability and honest intention to become self-supporting American citizens.

We demand the change of naturalization laws by a repeal of the act authorizing the naturalization of minors without a previous declaration of intention, and by providing that no alien shall be naturalized or permitted to vote in any State of the Union who cannot speak the language of the land, and who cannot prove seven years' continuous residence in this country from the date of his declaration of intention.

We protest against the gross negligence and laxity with which the judiciary of our land administer the present naturalization laws and against the practice of naturalizing aliens at the expense of candidates and committees as the most prolific cause of the present prostitution of American citizenship to the basest use.

We demand that all hospitals, asylums, reformatories, or other institutions in which people are under restraint be at all times subject to public inspection, whether they are maintained by the public or by private corporations or individuals.

We demand that all National or State legislation affecting financial, commercial or industrial interests be general in character, and in no instance in favor of any one section of the country or of any one class of people.

APOSTLE OF STATE RIGHTS, THE. John C. Calhoun was so called. See *State Rights*.

A. R. U., The American Railroad Union. A powerful organization of railroad men under the presidency of Eugene V. Debs. In July, 1894, the organization took up the grievances of the Pullman Company's employes and, on arbitration being refused, proceeded to tie up all the railroads. Injunctions against interference with the mails and interstate commerce were obtained from the Federal courts. Debs and others were arrested and imprisoned for contempt of court. See *Government by Injunction*, *Debsism* and *Green Cucumbers*.

"AS HARSH AS TRUTH." "I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice."—William Lloyd Garrison in the "*Liberator*," Vol. I., No. 1 (1831).

"ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF EVERY NATION." The United States, according to the Democratic National Platform of 1856.

ATHERTON GAG. A resolution in the House of Representatives ordering all petitions and papers relating to slavery to be laid on the table without printing, debate or reference. Introduced by C. G. Atherton, of New Hampshire, December 11, 1858. Repealed in 1845. See *Gag*.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM. The method of secret voting adopted by many States, taken in the main from the English Ballot Act of 1870, which was adopted in Australia.

The following States and Territories have adopted new ballot laws, based more or less on the Australian system: 1888, Kentucky (applying only to Louisville), Massachusetts; 1889, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin; 1890, Maryland (applying to Baltimore), New Jersey, New York (re-modeled in 1895), Oklahoma, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming; 1891, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia, Colorado; 1892, Iowa, Maryland (whole State), Mississippi; 1893, Alabama, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, Texas, and in Florida for the city of Jacksonville; 1894, Virginia. The only States in which some form of reformed balloting does not yet exist are Georgia, Louisiana, and North Carolina. In the South Carolina Constitutional Convention a proposition for a new form of ballot was considered.

The distinctive feature of the ballot practice in New South Wales is that, the names of all the candidates being on one ticket, the names of persons for whom the voter does not wish to vote must be crossed off, a blue lead pencil being provided for the purpose by the authorities, while there are clearly printed on the ticket, in red ink, directions as to how many candidates must be voted for. Under the New Jersey law, each party ticket is printed on a separate ballot. For straight voting, therefore, no marking is required. In all the other States which have adopted the reform system of voting, the single or "blanket" ballot is used. All the names in nomination are printed on one sheet, the voter's choice to be indicated by marking. There are two methods used of grouping the names of the candidates. The Australian plan arranges the titles of the offices alphabetically, the names of the candidates and usually their party connection being attached. The States which follow this plan with more or less variation in the form, but preserving the feature of alphabetical arrangement of titles of offices to be

voted for, are California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. The other form groups all names and offices by parties, over each of which is printed a distinct sign or emblem. The voter of a straight ticket marks a cross in the circle at the head of his ticket. The voter who scatters marks squares opposite the names of all the candidates on the tickets. The States and Territories which use this plan, with or without immaterial variations, are Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma. See *Kangaroo Voting*.

AUSTRALIAN FLAG, THE. A shirt-tail is so called.

"AXE TO GRIND." An American political slang expression used to impute selfish motives or personal ends sought by a politician in furthering a project or a candidate's welfare.

BACK-PAY BILL. A term in political circles used to describe the "back-salary grab," otherwise known as the "back-pay steal." See *Salary-Grab*.

BALLOONING. Tall political talk. See *Spread Eagleism*, *Jingo*.

BALLOT, THE.

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflake- fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

—John Pierpont, 1785-1866.

See *Australian Ballot Act*.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING. An invention of the "Heelers" (q.v.) in New York City, where the ballot-boxes were constructed with false bottoms, so that any number of spurious ballots could be introduced by those in charge at the polling places. See *Stuffer*.

BANDANA. The badge of the Democratic party in the Presidential campaign of 1888. It was adopted in compliment to Allan G. Thurman, "The Old Roman," or "The Old Bandana" (q.v.), who was candidate for Vice-President and was believed to affect this kind of a pocket handkerchief.

BAND-WAGON, TO CLIMB INTO. A term in politics to describe the action of those who, once opposing a candidate tooth and nail, meekly fall in his triumphal procession when his boom attains heroic proportions.

BANNER STATE, COUNTY, Etc. A compliment paid to the State, county, or other political division which gives the largest vote to a party candidate.

BARBECUE. A Southern political meeting, where a banquet precedes the speech-making. See *Burgoo* and *Love Feast*. In 1884 the custom crept northward, and New York State had a political barbecue.

BAR'L. This slangy abbreviation of the word barrel means a barrel of money. In the spring of 1876, when the Democratic party was selecting its delegates to the National Convention which subsequently nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency, *The Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis alluded to that gentleman as the candidate with a bar'l, meaning that he was able and willing to spend large sums to influence his election. The phrase was caught up all over the country, and bar'l became synonymous with wealth in the case of a political candidate. See *Boodle*.

BATH, THE LONE FISHERMAN OF. A nickname given in the Presidential campaign of 1896 to Arthur Sewall, the wealthy Democratic or Popocratic candidate for Vice-President (q v.).

BEE. "A Presidential bee buzzing in his ear" is a favorite and self-explanatory phrase.

BENTON'S MINT DROPS. A nickname given to the gold dollars advocated by Thos. H. Benton ("Old Bullion") in 1838. See *Alexander the Coppersmith*.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD." The motto of David Crockett, the border knight in the war of 1812.

BILLY PATTERSON? WHO STRUCK. A time-worn inquiry at least forty-five years old, which has no answer to it.

BIMETALLISM, SCIENTIFIC. "Coin" Harvey's definition: "What we are contending for is the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver (they are now open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and have never been closed to that metal) and the establishment of bimetallism on those simple and fixed principles adopted by those statesmen who had in view the interest of no class, but of all the people. What we want is bimetallism. And scientific bimetallism is this: First, Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; these two metals to constitute the primary or redemption money of the government. Second, The silver dollar of $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver to the unit of value

and gold to be coined into money at a ratio to be changed if necessary from time to time if the commercial parity to the legal ratio shall be affected by the action of foreign countries. Third, The money coined from both metals to be legal tender in the payment of all debts. Fourth, The option as to which of the two moneys is to be paid in the liquidation of a debt to rest with a debtor, and the government also to exercise that option when desirable when paying out redemption money."—From his Illinois Club Debate.

BLACK AND TANS. A faction of the Republican party in Texas, the opposite faction being known as Lily Whites. The Black and Tans were so called because they admitted negroes to the convention.

BLACK FRIDAY. September 24, 1869, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., attempted to create a corner in the gold market by buying all the gold in the banks of New York city, amounting to \$15,000,000. For several days the value of gold rose steadily, and the speculators aimed to carry it from 144 to 200. Friday the whole city was in a ferment, the banks were rapidly selling, gold was at a 162½ and still rising. Men became insane and everywhere the wildest excitement raged, for it seemed probable that the business houses must be closed, from ignorance of the prices to be charged for their goods. But in the midst of the panic it was reported that Secretary Boutwell, of the United States Treasury, had thrown \$1,000,000 on the market, and at once gold fell, the excitement ceased, leaving Gould and Fisk the winners of \$11,000,000. The day noticed above is what is generally referred to as Black Friday in this country, but the term was first used in England, being applied, in the first instance, to the Friday on which the news reached London that the young Pretender, Charles Edward, had arrived at Derby, creating a terrible panic; and finally to May 11, 1866, when the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., London, the day before, was followed by a widespread financial ruin.

BLACK REPUBLICAN. A term given by the Southerners to the Republican party on account of its leaning toward the cause of abolition.

"BLAINE! BLAINE! BLAINE! JAMES G. BLAINE!" See *War Cry* and *Yell*.

BLANKETEER. See *Coxeyite*.

BLAND-ALLISON ACT. A statute passed over the veto of the President of the United States, and which became a law February 28, 1878. Under its provisions the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to purchase,

"from time to time silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars worth per month, nor more than four million dollars worth per month, and to cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased into such dollars (*i.e.*, silver dollars of 412½ grains each), such dollars to be legal tender." Coinage began in 1878 and continued until the repeal of the act by section five of an act passed July 14, 1890.

BLAND DOLLAR. The name given to the dollar coined under the Bland-Allison Act. Its present value as bullion is about 53 cents. See *Silver Dick*.

BLATHERSKITE. A windy, wordy orator, about the same as a windbag (*q.v.*) or "Fly-up-the-Creek."

BLAWSTED BRITISHERS. A nickname given to the English from their own pronunciation of a favorite adjective.

BLEEDING KANSAS. A nickname given to the State of Kansas in 1854 owing to the disturbances on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

BLIZZARD. A synonym for a severe political defeat. See *Boom* and *Frost*.

BLOATED BONDHOLDERS. An opprobrious epithet applied by demagogues to the wealthy citizens of the country.

BLOCKS OF FIVE. A phrase that became famous in American politics during the Harrison-Cleveland Presidential campaign (1888). The Democratic managers made wide circulation of a letter alleged to have been written by Col. W. W. Dudley, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Its most salient feature was a recommendation to secure "floaters in blocks of five." This was construed to mean the purchase of voters at wholesale rates. Colonel Dudley denied the letter and instituted suits for libel, which were abandoned after the election.

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER. An expression used by Commodore Josiah Tattnall in a despatch to the Secretary of the United States Navy in June, 1859, justifying his assistance to the British fleet at the attack on the Pei-ho forts.

BLOOD UP TO THE BRIDLES. An expression of Davis H. Waite. See next article. In a public address he announced his desire to ride in "blood up to the bridle," in defense to his Populistic creed.

BLOODY BRIDLES. A nickname for Davis H. Waite, Populist ex-Governor of Colorado. See above.

BLOODY SHIRT, TO WAVE THE. A term in American politics credited to O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, and afterwards United States Senator in Reconstruction times. The original meaning was obviously to stir up memories of the Civil War. The present use of the phrase is the same.

BOLT, BOLTER. The verb is used to signify the desertion of a party by an independently-minded politician, who is opposed to machine rule. See *Mugwump* and *Machine*.

BOND ISSUE. The issue of United States bonds in response to the circular issued by Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle on January 17, 1894. The amount was \$50,000,000, redeemable after ten years and bearing 5 per cent interest. A second bond issue of a similar amount took place in November, and a third circular was issued on the 15th of that same month.

BOND SYNDICATE. An agreement made on February 8, 1895, by August Belmont & Co., as agents for the Rothschilds, of London, and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. By the terms of this agreement, the syndicate agreed to sell and deliver to the United States 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin at the rate of \$17.80.441 per ounce, payable in United States 4 per cent bonds.

BOODLE. Money provided for campaign expenses, generally for corrupt purposes. See *Bar'l*. The term is also used for the blackmail or bribes obtained by dishonest politicians through fear or for favors. The boss boodler was W. M. Tweed. A Canadian court has defined a boodler as one of the very meanest class of thieves.

BOOM. The rise in popular favor of a candidate for political office. A boom is said to be punctured when popular opinion sets against a candidate. See *Frost*, *Snag*, *Favorite Son*.

BOOTLEGGER, BOOTLEGGING. A slang term for introducing liquor for sale into a prohibition or dry State or town. The offender was believed to bring the liquor in the legs of his top-boots.

BOSS. A political leader whose word is law and whose license is generally unlimited. Boss Tweed was probably the first of the clan, and Boss Platt a recent example. The phrase "boss rule" is attributed to Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, boss being derived from a Dutch word meaning master.

BOSS PLATT. An unkind expression used of the Hon. Thos. C. Platt, the leader of the New York State Republican forces and machine. See *Boss*, *Albany Regency*, *Czar Reed*, *Me Too*, *Leader*, and *Machine*.

BOURBON. A Democrat of the old hide-bound variety; a fire-eater and a fighter from the word go. "They learned nothing and they forgot nothing," as someone unkindly said of the "Mossback Bourbons" (q.v.).

BOYCOTT. A term borrowed from the Irish agrarian agitation. One Captain Boycott was obnoxious to the peasantry, who refused to work for him or sell him the necessities of life; hence the term.

BOY ORATOR OF THE PLATTE, THE. A complimentary title bestowed on William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, Populist-Democratic candidate for President in 1896, on account of his electric and perfervid speech delivered before the Democratic Convention at Chicago, in July, 1896. This speech procured him the honor of the nomination and the following were the most noteworthy paragraphs:

"The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity."

"I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle."

"We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of a business-man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the national resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the Board of Trade and bets on the price of grain."

"The miners who delve a thousand feet into the earth or climb two thousand feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates, who, in a back room, corner the money of the world."

"We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who

live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they mingle their voices with the voices of the birds—out there where they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead—are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country."

"It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families, and posterity."

"We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned. We have have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came."

"We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them!"

"The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the Supreme Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one Judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind."

"When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours."

"They complain about that plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up at Washington, which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society."

"If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the Constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that, until that is done, there is no reform that can be accomplished."

"I want to suggest this truth: That if the gold standard is a good thing, we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us to let go?"

"You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that these great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country."

"Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns."

"You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold."

BOYS. A familiar name for the political hangers-on who can be depended upon to "whoop her up" for a candidate. and the heelers of them, to do any little dirty tricks, in return for free drinks, small change and minor offices. A "heeler" is a less polite term (q.v.).

BREAD AND BUTTER BRIGADE. A term for the minor politicians desirous of feeding at the public crib.

BRICK: "He's a Brick." A enlogistic expression of a candidate, implying his reliable, sterling qualities. Lyncurgus, King of Sparta, as we are told by Plutarch, on being asked by an ambassador why the towns of Sparta had no walls, answered that they had walls. and he would show them to the questioner. On the next day the king led the ambassador to the plains, where the Spartan army was drawn up, and said, "There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta, and every man a brick."

BUGABOO. A bogie in politics.

BULLDOZE. To intimidate for political purposes by violence or threats of violence.

BUM, BUMMER. An idle, worthless fellow, the term being derived from the forager or camp-follower of Civil War days. See *Heeler*, *Plug-Ugly*.

BUNCOMBE, BUNKUM. High-flown rubbish uttered for the sake of talking. The term is said to be derived from the utterances of a member of Congress for Buncombe county, North Carolina, who told his fellows that he was simply "talking for Buncombe."

BURGOO. A southern and southwestern name for a feast which precedes political meetings. See *Barbecue* and *Love Feast*.

"BURN THIS LETTER." The postscript of a letter ascribed to James G. Blaine and published in the campaign of 1884. See *Mulligan Letters*.

BUSHWHACKER. A free-lance in politics, similar in his practices to the guerrilla of Civil War days.

BUZZARD'S BAY. The country seat of President Grover Cleveland, who has been unkindly termed (generally by the *New York Sun*) "The Fat Fisherman of Buzzard's Bay." See *Stuffed Prophet*, *Fat Prophet*, *Willapus-Wollopus*, *President Clam*, *Administration Resorts*, and *Cape May*.

BUZZARD DOLLAR. The name given by the opponents of the Bland Bill of 1878 to the silver dollar of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains, coined in accordance with that act. The sarcasm was leveled at the eagle on the reverse of the coin. See *Bland Dollar*.

CABAL. A secret committee of politicians.

CÆSARISM. Those are accused of Cæsarism (*i.e.*, imperialism) who favor the re-election to the Presidency for a third term of one who has already held the office twice. See *Third Term*.

CALICO CHARLEY. A nickname for Charles Foster, of Ohio.

CAMPAIGN. A political contest; as, "the Presidential campaign of 1888," "the Harrison campaign," etc.

CANAL BOY, THE. James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, whose first venture in life was as the driver of a canal-boat team.

CANARD. A wonderful story that has no foundation in fact.

CAPE MAY. A favorite summer residence of Benjamin Harrison when President. See *Administration Resorts* and *Buzzard's Bay*.

CARDS, ON THE. A term for a probable event. See *Dark Horse*, *Presidential Possibility*.

CARLISLE'S FIVE POINTS. Five telling propositions on the monetary question propounded by Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle. They are as follows: First, There is not a free-coinage country that is not on a silver basis. Second, There is not a gold-standard country that does not use silver as money along with gold. Third, There is not a silver-standard country that uses any gold as money along with silver. Fourth, There is not a silver-standard country that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has. Fifth, There is not a silver-standard country where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

CARPETBAGGER. After the Civil War, numbers of Northerners went South, some with honest intent, others with the hope of profit from irregular means. Many were so poor that a carpetbag carried their worldly goods. Originally, a carpetbagger was a "wildcat banker" in the West—a banker, that is, who had no local abiding place and could not be found when wanted.

CAUCUS. A meeting of partisans, Congressional or otherwise, to decide upon the action to be taken by the party.

CENTRALIZATION. The political creed which favors large powers for the general government as opposed to the limitations of State rights.

CHAUVINISM. See *Jingo* and *Spread-Eagleism*.

"CHINK! CHINK! CHINK!" The refrain of a "Bryan Silver March." Each of the verses concludes with these words:

 "Chink, chink, chink,
 No crown of thorns for labor's brow;
 Chink, chink, chink,
 No cross of gold for mankind now;
 Chink, chink, chink,
 We'll not to single standard bow;
 Chink, chink, chink,
 We vote for freedom now."

CHIN-MUSIC. A slang term for loud-mouthed oratory.

CHIVALRY. "The Southern chivalry" was a common phrase before and during the Civil War. It was claimed as a proud title by Southerners and their friends, but has always been heard and used in the North with a shade of derisive contempt.

CIPHER DESPATCHES. After the closely-contested Presidential campaign of 1876, the New York *Tribune* secured a number of telegraphic despatches in cipher, which emanated from the Democratic headquarters in New York. The key was most ingeniously discovered and the despatches translated and published, implicating the senders in corrupt dealings of the most flagrant nature in connection with the bribery of State returning boards whose decisions affected the vote for President.

CIRCLE. See *Swinging Round the Circle*.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The correction of abuses in the public service, or, more specifically, the adoption of a system which shall not permit the removal of good and

faithful officers for party reasons, and which shall prevent appointment to office as a reward for partisan services. See *Sports, Victors*.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. A treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States in July 4, 1850, negotiated by Secretary John M. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer. It related to the Nicaragua Canal, and forbade either country having the exclusive control of this waterway.

CLEVELAND'S APHORISMS. See *Public Office is a Public Trust; Honor Lies in Honest Toil; Offensive Partisans; Labor is the Capital of Our Workmen; Innocuous Desuetude; The Government Should Not Support the People; A Condition, not a Theory; A Roll of Honor; The Communism of Capital; Party Honesty*.

CLIMB INTO THE BAND-WAGON. See *Band-Wagon*.

CLOSURE. A summary stop put to an otherwise endless debate when the sense of the majority demands a vote. See *Gag*.

COALITION is politically applied to the union of two parties, or, as generally happens, portions of parties, who agree to sink their differences and act in common.

COFFEE MONEY. A term for incidental expenses borrowed from the Boers, whose President, Paul S. J. Kruger, has a snug position from a pecuniary point of view. His salary as President is about \$35,000 per annum, with \$2,000 added for "coffee money." The latter is the Boer euphemism for entertaining purposes.

COHESIVE POWER OF PUBLIC PLUNDER, THE. "A power has risen up in the government greater than the people themselves, consisting of many and various and powerful interests combined in one mass and held together by the cohesive power of the vast surplus in the banks,"—John Caldwell Calhoun: speech in the United States Senate, May 27, 1836.

COINAGE ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT. See *Free Coinage*.

COIN AND TRILBY. Senator Palmer told a good story as illustrative of the mischievous influences of the publication called "Coin" upon the farmers. He quoted some sentences from a letter written by an old soldier, formerly a member of his regiment: "Dear Gen'ral," wrote the veteran, "two new books have come into my neighborhood lately, and they're

playin' h—l with Democracy. One is named 'Coin,' and the boys all read it. The other's called 'Trilby,' and the girls all read it."

COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL. A book written by William Henry Harvey, a young attorney of Colorado, and published in 1894-95. It professed to be an account of a series of lectures delivered by a boy of sixteen who was called Professor Coin. He advocated the free coinage of silver, and its author alleged that the boy discomfited many leading financiers in his arguments. As a matter of fact, no such lectures were held, nor did any such persons attend any discussion with the youth. The whole story was a fiction, for the purpose of hanging a free-silver argument in a catching way. The book, as has been shown by many independently minded persons, is full of garbled and distorted statements, positive falsehoods, and inflammatory clap-trap. It has been shipped in car-load lots to propagate the free silver heresy, and has brought its author a comfortable income. No better answer to it can be found than "A Freak in Finance," by J. F. Cargill (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.); while for a masterly autobiography dealing largely with the finances of America "John Sherman's Recollections" cannot be surpassed.

COIN'S PANACEA FOR ILLS—WAR! "A war with England would be the most popular ever waged on the face of the earth,—“Coin's Financial School,” p. 132. "In such a war as they would wage the United States would grow wealthy and prosperous, as all nations do when there is an expansion of currency."—From "A Tale of Two Nations," by W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School."

COLONELS. The inhabitants of Kentucky, from the number who claim to have risen to that rank in the Confederate army.

COLONIZATION. A common trick in politics whereby, in doubtful districts, numbers of tramps, hobos, floaters and lodging-house occupants are imported into a doubtful district and registered with a view to dominating the vote of the district. The colonists are generally obliging, and for a pecuniary or liquid consideration will vote early and vote often; in other words, repeat.

COMIC POLITICAL DICTIONARY. Apportionment—The redistricting of a State by a legislature with a majority of the party with which we are affiliated. (See Gerrymander.)

Arguments—The orderly setting forth of the principles of our party. (See rant.)

Bribe—Money or other valuable thing paid by wire-pullers of the other party for votes.

Candidate—Any disinterested and honest gentleman nominated for office by our party. (See office-seeker.)

Cheers—Method of expressing enthusiasm adopted by adherents of our party. (See howls and yells.)

Convention—A gathering of delegates of our party to formulate a platform and to nominate candidates. (See mob.)

Demagogue—A prominent worker among the opposition. (See statesman.)

Gudgeons—Persons who vote for the candidates of the opposite party.

Guff—The platform of the opposing party, spoken of as a whole.

Henchmen—Adherents of the other political party, particularly the workers (See wire-pullers and faithful.)

Independents—Members of the other party who sometimes vote for our candidates. (See turncoats.)

Roorback—Any report set afloat by political opponents on the eve of election.

Ticket—The collective nominees of our party, selected by a freely acting, deliberative and representative gathering of fairly elected delegates. (See slate.)

Turncoats—Nominal adherents of our party who basely desert and vote for a candidate of the opposition. (See independents.)

Wire-pullers—Workers of the other party. (See log-roller.)

Yells—The disorderly enthusiasm of political opponents. (See cheers)—*Puck*.

COMMANDMENT, THE ELEVENTH, or POLITICIAN'S.—Modern society has added a new commandment to the Decalogue. The eleventh commandment is: "Thou Shalt Not Be Found Out."

COMMONWEALERS. A body of men who started to march from Massillon, O., to Washington, under the leadership of Jacob S. Coxey, a Populist, and for the purpose of memorializing Congress to accede to Mr. Coxey's peculiar views on Populism, free silver and good roads. The movement was not original, petitions in boots having been frequent in Russia for ages, and the Blanketeer movement in England, which ended in the Peterloo Massacre, being distinctly the prototypes of the Commonweal movement. Numerous other bands started across the country, seized freight trains, and cajoled or terrorized the inhabitants into feeding them and supplying them with transportation. One band came from California. On reaching Washington the movement resolved itself into a ridiculous fiasco. Coxey and his lieutenant refused to keep off the grass: were arrested by the capitol police, and sentenced to short terms in jail. His followers dispersed to serve vagrancy sentences, or to accept free transportation home.

COMMUNISM OF CAPITAL, THE. Grover Cleveland's Annual Message, 1888.

CONDITION—NOT A THEORY, A. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Grover Cleveland's Annual Message, 1887.

CONFEDERATE MONEY DROPPED, HOW THE PRICE OF. When the first issue of the Confederate money was scattered among the people, it commanded a slight premium. It then scaled down as follows: June, 1861, 70c; December 1, 1861, 80c; December 15, 1861, 75c; February 1, 1862, 60c; February 1, 1863, 20c; June, 1863, 8; January, 1864, 2c; November, 1864, 4½c; January, 1865, 2½c; April 1, 1865, 1½c. After that date it took from \$800 to \$1,000 in Confederate money to buy a one-dollar greenback.

CONTRACT LABOR, The illegal hiring of aliens to work in America.

CONVENTIONS. The different parties in counties, States, and in the nation at large, usually hold conventions prior to important elections. Delegates are selected in the various local political subdivisions. National conventions are held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency. The delegates number many hundreds, and the votes are recorded as the roll of States is called from the presiding officer's desk. National conventions date back to 1830. Prior to that time general nominations were made in Washington, the Congressmen representing the two great parties meeting in caucus for the purpose. Increased facilities for travel made really national conventions possible, but it was many years before they attained their existing perfection of organization.

CONVICT LABOR. A cry of the labor party directed against the employment of convicts in competition with recognized industries.

COOP. To "coop voters" is to collect them, as it were, in a coop or cage, so as to be sure of their services on election day. Liquor dealers are too often the "coopers," for obvious reasons.

"COTTON IS KING." An expression of Senator Hammond in the United States Senate in March, 1858.

COTTON STATES. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are so called.

COXEYITES. See *Commonwealers*, *Kellyites*, *Randallites*.

CRACKERS, or CORNCRACKERS. In general, the poor and ignorant whites of the Southern States. The name arises from the usual article of food among these people, namely, Indian corn cracked or ground into a coarse meal.

CRANK. A man or woman with wheels in the head, *i.e.*, mentally unbalanced. Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, was the first to whom the name was applied. Used of a howling dervish in politics.

CRAWFISH. To retire, gracefully or otherwise; to "back out." From the habit of the crawfish, which, when attacked on land, walks backward, with its biting claws raised before it for defense.

CREDIT MOBILIER. The name by which "The Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency" was popularly known. Its proceedings were the subject of Legislative inquiry, and charges were made against several members of the Forty-second Congress. Two were censured.

CRIME OF 1873, THE. Consists, according to the Free Silver party, in the surreptitious passage of the Act of 1873. A great interest centers in this act, because not only was it regarded as a great crime to "demonetize" silver, but it was also supposed to have gone through Congress "like the silent tread of a cat." In order to understand the matter fully, one should first know what the act of February 12, 1873, was. No codification of the mint laws had been made since 1837, and a complete revision of all technical matters of assayage and coinage was undertaken in 1870. An attempt was made to get as nearly a perfect system as possible; consequently, the authorities sent out to scores of experts the new provisions for criticism. Many replies came in, and can all be found in H. R. Executive Document No. 307, second session Forty-first Congress. In this original bill sent out for suggestions, a silver dollar of 384 grains, standard weight (*i.e.*, 345.6 grains pure silver), was proposed, or one just equal to the dollar's value of subsidiary coins issued since 1853. In the beginning it was clear that the old silver dollar piece was to be dropped. The bill was submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury April 25, 1870; and after having been printed thirteen times, after having been discussed to the extent of 144 columns of the "Congressional Globe," it did not become a law until February 12, 1873. The act as finally passed is as follows, so far as it is of interest:

"Sec. 4 That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, shall be the unit of value. [Then follow directions as to the other gold coins]

Sec. 15. That the silver coins of the United States shall be

a trade dollar, a half dollar or fifty-cent piece, a quarter dollar or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains troy; the weight of the half dollar shall be twelve grams and one-half of a gram; the quarter dollar and the dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment.

Sec. 17. That no coins, either of gold, silver or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than those of the denominations, standards and weights herein set forth."

This is the whole of the much-famed act of 1873 which deals with the "demonetization" of silver. In the discussions in Congress, no opposition whatever was manifested to the omission of the 412½-grain silver dollar, because it had not been in circulation since 1840. The omission attracted no attention for one reason, since no such coins were in use. The procedure as to the Act of 1873, when tabulated, reads as follows:

Procedure.	Senate.	House.
Submitted by Sec'y of the Treasury	April 25, '70	
Referred to Senate Fin. Committee	April 28, '70	
Five hundred copies printed.....	May 2, '70	
Submitted to House		June 25, '70
Reported, amended, and ordered printed	Dec. 19, '70	
Debated	Jan. 9, '71	
Passed by vote of 36 to 14.....	Jan. 10, '71	
Senate bill ordered printed.....		Jan. 13, '71
Bill reported with substitute and re-committed		Feb. 25, '71
Original bill reintroduced and printed		Mar. 9, '71
Reported and debated.....		Jan. 9, '72
Recommitted.		Jan. 10, '72
Reported back, amended and printed		Feb. 13, '72
Debated		April 9, '72
Amended and passed by vote of 110 to 63.		May 27, '72
Printed in Senate.....	May 29, '72	
Reported, amended and printed....	Dec. 16, '72	
Reported, amended and printed ...	Jan. 7, '73	
Passed Senate.	Jan. 17, '73	
Printed with amendments: conference committee appointed.....		Jan. 21, '73
Became a law February 12, 1873.		

"CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW." CROWING COCK.
See Democratic Rooster.

CROW. "To eat Crow" means to recant or to humiliate one's self. To "eat dirt" is nearly equivalent.

CRUCIFIED ON A CROSS OF GOLD. An expression not original, with which W. J. Bryan the Popocrat nominee for the Presidency in 1896, closed his electric speech before the convention. See *Boy Orator of the Platte*.

"CUCKOO." A political epithet invented by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in discussing the silver question, to describe those Democrats in Congress who were in the habit of waiting for orders from the White House before forming any opinions. He said: "The trumpet had sounded, the forces were marshaled, the clock had struck at the White House, and the cuckoos here all put their heads out of the boxes and responded to inform us of the time of day, but they did not seem fully to know what they were talking about and never took pains to find out the state of the law."—October 18, 1895.

CUMULATIVE VOTE is the system introduced into England in 1870 by which each person has as many votes as there are candidates, and the voter may give all the votes to one or distribute them as he thinks fit. It is only recognized at school board elections.

CURRENCY QUESTION. *Declarations of Political Parties on the Silver and Tariff Issues in Their National Conventions of 1892.*

Democratic National Convention.—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly make-shift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable with such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

Republican National Convention.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Prohibition Party National Convention.—The money of the country should consist of gold, silver and paper, and should be issued by the General Government only, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

People's Party National Convention.—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. 1. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. 2. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

CZAR CRISP. A nickname bestowed upon Speaker C. F. Crisp by those who disliked his rulings.

CZAR REED. A similar epithet applied to Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by those who disliked his methods and rulings.

DARK HORSE. A term adopted into politics from the slang of the race course. It is used to describe a candidate kept in the background and suddenly sprung on a convention.

DEADLY PARALLEL, THE. William J. Bryan's figure of speech, "the crown of thorns on the brow of labor," caught the crowd in the Popocratic National Convention and he was nominated. The source of Mr. Bryan's inspiration, it seems, from later research, was a speech delivered by Congressman McCall of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives on January 29, 1894. Mr. Bryan was there and listened to the speech. It was an argument against the Wilson Bill, but the rhetoric, it appears, was culled by Mr. Bryan for future use. Here are the extracts from the McCall and the Bryan speeches:

* * * * *

Mr. McCall, January 26, 1894.
—Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

* * * * *

Mr. Bryan, July 9, 1896.—
Do you regard your bill with reference to labor? Ready as you have ever been to betray it with a kiss, you scourge it to the very quick, and press a crown of thorns upon its brow. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

* * * * *

Bryan has been termed "The Boy Plagiarist" of the Platte for this appropriation.

"DEAR BEAVER, DON'T TALK." A letter attributed to Senator Quay. A newspaper man desired an interview with Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania. He asked Quay to help him, and carried a letter to the governor in the above terms.

DEBS, EUGENE V. President of the A. R. U. (q.v.). See *Green Cucumbers*.

DEBSISM. A term coined at the time of the A. R. U. riots (q.v.). Debsism was a law unto itself which would dictate terms even to the Federal power, and break United States statutes at will. Its antidote was a bayonet in the hands of a boy in blue. See *Green Cucumbers*, *Attgeld*, *States Rights*.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. See *Glittering Generalities*.

DEMOCRACY is government of the people by themselves; more broadly, the people who desire to exercise sovereignty either directly or indirectly.

DEMOCRACY'S DOLLAR. Martin Van Buren stated it "A dollar worth a dollar." S. J. Tilden was all his life fighting for it and living it. The first planks of the platform

upon which he stood in 1874, repeated during every year of his leadership, were: "First, Gold and silver only legal tender; no currency incontrovertible with coin. Second, Steady steps toward specie payments. No step backward. Third, Honest payment of all public debts in coin. Sacred preservation of the public faith."

DEMOCRAT. Democratic Republican is the full official designation of this great party. It was, by a suggestive coincidence, originally, and until 1828-30, known as the Republican party but affiliating at that time with the Democratic faction, is assumed the compound title which it still bears.

DEMOCRAT, I AM A. Senator D. B. Hill thrilled an audience of Democrats at Brooklyn when he opened a campaign in that city. There were 7,000 or 8,000 people present. Hill stood on the platform. He waited for five minutes. The applause that greeted him was intense, but after the cheering had subsided he stood still and listless for fully a minute. Then in the intensity of silence, with every ear on the alert, he thundered forth, "I am a Democrat!"

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE. The administration of the anti-Federalists began in 1801. Its members soon began to be called "Democrats," or Jefferson Democrats, and the other titles were gradually dropped. One of Mr. Jefferson's early acts was to transfer at once the chief offices to members of his own party; internal revenues were abolished, and the Sedition and Alien laws were repealed. He was re-elected in 1804. The sympathy of the Democrats with France, as against England, whose conduct on the seas rendered her obnoxious to the people of the United States, caused the success of the party in the election of James Madison to the Presidency in 1808, and his re-election in 1812. The success of the administration in the war of 1812 still kept the party in power, as it did also during the two Presidential terms of James Monroe. In the election of 1824 the party became divided. There were four Presidential candidates, all claiming to be Democrats, viz.: John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and W. H. Crawford. As no candidate received a majority of all the electoral votes, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, and Mr. Adams was elected President, John C. Calhoun being Vice-President by the electoral votes. The next quadrennial election was without political party interest, and the choice one of popular personal preference, resulting after a sharp struggle in the success of General Jackson, the "Hero of New Orleans." The political features of President Jackson's administration were the opposition to the United States Bank, the denial of the right of any State to nullify the laws of Congress, and the practical observance of the doctrine

that to the party in power belong the spoils of office. In 1836, through the influence of General Jackson and his friends, Martin Van Buren was nominated and elected President. During his administration the country passed through a severe commercial ordeal. The many State banks that had come into operation after the overflow of the United States Bank deluged the country with an inflated paper currency, and disaster followed. The people held the administration responsible, and in 1840 the opposition, which had commenced during the incumbency of Jackson, became sufficiently strong to secure the election of General Harrison. Thus, after forty years of Government control, the anti-Federalists and the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrats suffered defeat at the polls.

DEMOCRATIC ROOSTER. Every Democratic newspaper has on hand a cut of a "rooster" in the act of crowing. This is invariably printed at the head of a column announcing a party victory.

DIRT. To "eat dirt" is to retract, to "eat humble-pie." No doubt ascribable to the old figure of speech which made the vanquished "bite the dust."

DISGRUNTLED. A term applied to a politician who has quarreled with his party. See *Sore-Head*, *Bolter* and *Mugwump*.

DISORDERED CURRENCY, A. "A disordered currency is fatal to industry, frugality and economy. It fosters the spirit of speculation and extravagance. It is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields with the sweat of the poor man's brow."—Daniel Webster.

DOLLAR, THE BLAND. See *Bland Dollar*.

DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES. A catch phrase much used by the Free Silver party to evoke an interest in the coin which our daddies seldom or never saw. The phrase "dollar of the fathers" is purely demagogical as applied by the Free Silver orators. The daddies never handled any American-coined silver bullion. There were some Spanish and Mexican dollars in circulation, some French five-franc pieces and some German thalers, but no "dollars of our daddies." The dollars of the daddies were gold dollars. It was not till 1879 that any American silver dollars were ever seen in circulation among the people.

DOLLAR, THE STANDARD SILVER. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was first authorized by Act of April 2, 1792. Its weight was to be 416 grains standard silver; fineness, 892.4, which was equivalent to 371¼ grains of fine

silver, with $44\frac{3}{4}$ grains of pure copper alloy. This weight was changed by act of January 18, 1837, to $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and fineness changed to 900, thus preserving the same amount of pure silver as before. By act of February 12, 1873, the coinage was discontinued. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was 8,045,838. The act of 1873 provided for the coinage of the "trade dollar," of weight 420 grains, and an act passed in June, 1874, ordered that all silver coins should only be "legal tender at their nominal value for amounts not exceeding \$5." The effect of these acts was the "demonetization" of silver, of which so much has been said. February 28, 1878, the coinage of the standard dollar of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains was revived by act of Congress: \$2 000.-00 per month was ordered coined, and the coins were made legal tender for all debts, public and private. From February, 1878, to November 1, 1885, 213,257,594 of these standard dollars were coined under the above act. See *Bland Dollar*.

DOLLAR, TRADE. A silver coin issued from 1873 to 1874 for use in China to compete with the Spanish and Mexican dollars. It was not intended for circulation in the United States, though until 1876 it was a legal tender up to five dollars. Its actual value was less than that of the standard dollar. See *Bland Dollar*.

DOLLAR WENT FARTHER IN THOSE DAYS, A. The witty reply to an Englishman's inquiry as to Washington's ability to throw a dollar across the Potomac.

DOUBLE STANDARD. A country is said to have the double standard when both gold and silver are legal tender. See *Legal Tender*.

DRYS. A nickname for the Prohibition or total abstinence party. See *Wets*.

DUDES AND PHARISEES. A name for the "Mugwumps" (q.v.).

EARTHQUAKE ALLEN. Same as *Ohio Gong*. (q.v.)

EGYPT. The district around Cairo in Southern Illinois.

ELECTIONEERING. A phrase in politics covering like charity, a multitude of sins. While including legitimate effort on behalf of a candidate, its more general use includes the shady practices frequent on an election day.

ELECTORS. The President is not chosen by a direct vote of the people. The voters of each State choose as many "electors" as the State has representatives in both Houses of Congress. These meet and vote for President and Vice-President under certain constitutional restrictions. Collectively,

these electors are known as "the Electoral College," though this term is not recognized as an official designation in the Constitution, and was not used even informally until about 1821. Many of the clearest-headed statesmen now living believe that a direct vote would more fairly represent the popular will.

ELEPHANT. "The Republican Elephant" made his first appearance in "Harper's Weekly" (1868) in a cartoon drawn by Mr. Thomas Nast. The aptness of the conception at once appealed to the popular sense, the intelligence, *vis inertia*, and general unwieldiness of the dominant party being among its recognized characteristics. After that Mr. Nast made frequent use of the idea in his political cartoons, and eventually the elephant became common property. See *Tiger*.

"ENERVATING PATERNALISM." Grover Cleveland, Annual Message, December, 1895.

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES. "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."—Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801.

EVILS OF A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY. In France the penalty for refusing to take assignats at par was hanging; and yet their value depreciated so that it took a basketful of money to buy a candle. And so it has been in all the history of money. And so it is to-day in silver-using countries. Where silver is the only legal tender money its value rests on its own intrinsic worth. The legal tender power of Mexican law does not give a Mexican silver dollar any additional value beyond its intrinsic worth in the markets of the world. It is to-day worth one-half of an American gold dollar. The American silver dollar is maintained at par with gold by a system of quasi-redemption in gold, not by the legal tender power pure and simple.

FAIR TRADE. The happy medium between absolute protection and free trade. See *Protection for Revenue Only*.

FATHER OF THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW. Shelby L. Cullom, of Illinois, is so called.

FATHER OF THE PAPER CURRENCY, THE. Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

FAT PROPHET. A term applied to President Cleveland by the New York *Sun*.

FAVORITE SON. This term became so common, used in reference to local or State politicians about 1866, that the *Nation* at last made it the text for an editorial article so severely satirical that "favorite sons" have not been so numerous since its publication. It occurs in the *Nation* as early as July 9, 1868.

FENCE. To be "on the fence" in politics is to be neutral as regards the opposing parties.

FENCES. See *Mending His Fences*.

FENIAN. As generally understood in America, the "Fenian Brotherhood" is a league pledged to the liberation of Ireland.

FEW DIE, NONE RESIGN. "If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few: by resignation, none."—Thomas Jefferson to a Committee of the Merchants of New Haven, Conn., 1801.

F. F. V.'s. A satirical abbreviation of "First Families of Virginia," applied generally to what was known as the Southern aristocracy.

FIAT MONEY. Currency which is based simply upon a governmental enactment, or "fiat," and which has no intrinsic value. To have real value, it must be backed up by some provision for redemption.

FILIBUSTER. To obstruct legislative action by calling for the yeas and nays, and the like, in order to gain time. Filibustering is usually practiced by the minority in order to tire out the majority.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS. "Those who approach these [financial] questions for the first time decide them at once. Those who study them with care, hesitate. Those obliged to decide them are overwhelmed with the weight of enormous responsibility."—Senator Dumas in the French Legislative Chamber.

FINANCIER OF THE REVOLUTION, THE. Robert Morris, who attained such credit and distinction that his personal notes circulated like the currency of a sovereign.

FIRE-EATER. A bitter Southern partisan.

FLAG. "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."—Rufus Choate, in letter to (Worcester) Whig Convention, October 1, 1855.

FLOATERS. Voters of uncertain political affiliations, who may perchance be secured by the highest bidder. See *Blocks of Five*.

FLY-UP-THE-CREEK. A noisy demagogue, *vox et pretereia nihil*. See *Windbag* and *Blatherskite*.

F. M. C.'s. The Free Men of Color in Louisiana were so styled in all legal documents up to the Emancipation Proclamation.

FORCE BILL. 1. A bill passed by Congress to enforce the tariff. It was occasioned by the ordinance passed by South Carolina, November 24, 1832, nullifying the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, and became law March 2, 1833. Also called the "Bloody Bill." 2. A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South, passed in 1870. 3. A bill with the same purpose as the preceding passed in 1871. 4. A popular name for the Lodge election bill, which passed the Republican House of Representatives in 1890, but failed to pass the Senate in 1891. It became a leading party measure. It was designed "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes."

FREE COINAGE is a term used to signify that the mint is open to any one who may choose to bring bullion to be coined; when the bullion produces more dollars than it costs, the difference is, of course, profit, and in the case of free coinage the owner gets it. When, as in the United States, bullion is bought by the Government, the profit, or *seigniorage*, is retained by it. This is termed coining on Government account.

FREE COINAGE, THE RESULT OF. A merchant of the world-wide experience of John V. Farwell says that from free coinage would follow: "1. Premium on gold, measured by the violence of the panic which would follow the withdrawal of gold from our currency, and the enforced payment of gold mortgages at a premium. Will 'Coin' please measure it for his readers in the light of past history, so they can realize the danger of it? I have more faith in the radical, honest common sense of the average farmer and laborer, when they have good reasons from facts given them and set over against theories with no facts to sustain them. 2. Practical repudiation of debts not payable in gold up to the difference between the value of gold and silver as established by such a law and by the aid of the panic that would follow it. 3. A complete revolution in business methods to conform them to the new silver standard of value."

FREE SILVER. See *Free Coinage*.

FREE SILVER AND SALARIES. If a man is in debt and no money is due him, it will pay him to have a silver standard, for he can get rid of half his debts. But if a man is a creditor, and has money loaned or deposited in the bank, a silver standard would be extremely injurious to him, for it would cause the loss of one-half of all coming to him. Then there is the man who works for wages or a salary. Is it likely that his wages will be raised when the change is made? Everybody knows that the most difficult thing in the world is to get wages raised. When dollars shall come to be worth only fifty cents, the workingman will get just as many dollars as before, but they will be worth only half as much as formerly.—New Orleans *Picayune*.

FREE SILVER, MONOMETALLISM. "A free silver coinage man is a monometallist, not a bimetallist. Free silver by this country alone means what it does in the semi-civilized countries—distinct monometallism." . . . "The final test of coined money is that it shall be worth as much when run into bars as when it is in coin. If it will stand that test, it is world-money, and all coined money should stand it."—William Brough in "The Natural Law of Money."

FREE SOIL, FREE PRESS, FREE SPEECH, FREE PEN. The first Republican legend. The party rallying cry, 1856.

FREE TRADE. The antithesis and opposite of protection. In other words, allowing the pauper labor of Europe to flood the American market with their goods, starving the American workingman.

FROST. A lack of popular enthusiasm experienced by a candidate. The simile is taken from agriculture, and a man's boom is said to be nipped by a frost. See *Boom*.

FRYING THE FAT. An expression which obtained much popularity at the time of the McKinley Bill. It was suggested that certain manufacturers whose products were to be benefited by a prohibitive tariff were told in no uncertain terms that they must contribute largely to the Republican campaign fund. This is called frying the fat out of them.

GAG LAW, GAG RULE. The closure (q.v.). An excellent remedy; much detested by windbags (q.v.).

GERRYMANDER (pronounced with the g hard, as in get). "To gerrymander" a State is to arrange its political subdivisions so that in an election one party shall have an advantage over another. The term is derived from the name of Governor Gerry, of Massachusetts, who, in 1811, signed a

bill readjusting the representative districts so as to favor the Democrats and weaken the Federalists, although the last-named party polled nearly two-thirds of the votes cast. Other notable instances of gerrymandering are found in the "Shoe-String District" in Mississippi, the "Monkey-Wrench District" of Iowa, the "Dumbbell District" of Pennsylvania, and the "Horseshoe District" of New York.

"GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

Patrick Henry, in March, 1775, delivered a speech in the Virginia Convention in favor of a resolution "that the colony be immediately put in a state of defense." In concluding his address, the impassioned son of Hanover county said: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

GLAD HAND, TO GIVE A. A slang expression for a political welcome to a friend in need.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES. "The glittering and sounding generalities of natural right, which make up the Declaration of Independence."—Rufus Choate in a letter to the Maine Whig Committee, 1856.

GOLD, A TON OF, VALUE. Value of a ton of gold and a ton of silver: The value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,799.21; \$1,000,000 gold coin weigh 3,685.8 lbs. avoirdupois. The value of a ton of silver is \$37,704.84; \$1,000,000 silver coin weigh 58,929.9 lbs. avoirdupois.

GOLDBUG. An epithet applied to sound money men by the Free Silver demagogues. There is no goldbug party in this country in the sense of a party favoring gold monometallism. All sound money men, unless it be a few bankers or doctrinaires and their echoes, are for bimetallism—the coinage and use of both gold and silver at an honest ratio as money of equal value and necessity.

GOLD, QUEER FACTS ABOUT. A cubic inch of gold is worth, in round numbers, \$210; a cubic foot, \$362,380, and a cubic yard, \$9,797,762, this on the basis of \$18 per ounce. At the beginning of the Christian era there was \$427,000,000 of gold in the world, but at the time of the discovery of America the total of the world's gold supply had been reduced to \$57,000,000. The amount of gold now in use is estimated as being worth \$10,000,000,000.

"GOOD BYE, OLD PARTY, GOOD BYE!" A campaign song very popular with the Populist party and Farmers' Alliance party in 1890 in Kansas. They claimed they set the prairies afire and elected W. A. Pfeffer as United States Senator.

GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION, A. "That is a good enough Morgan for us until you bring back the one you carried off."—Thurlow Weed, 1797-1882. Reply to the counsel for the kidnappers of Morgan, with reference to the body of one Timothy Monroe, 1827.

GOOSE AND GRIDIRON. Burlesque nicknames for the American eagle and the United States flag.

GOTHENBURG PLAN. The essential feature of the Gothenburg plan for regulating the liquor traffic is that the trade in liquor is placed in the hands of state controlled and chartered companies. These companies may make a certain profit; all above that is spent on works of public benefit. The plan has worked well in Norway and Sweden; its introduction into Great Britain has been opposed by many of the most ardent temperance (not prohibition) workers of that country.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION. A phrase invented in and current after the railroad riots of the Debsites in 1894. The United States courts issued injunctions restraining the rioters from interfering with the mails or with Inter-State commerce. For violating these mandates many, including Debs, were imprisoned, and the Federal troops enforced the orders of the courts, much to the disgust of Governor Altgeld. See *Altgeld and Anarchy*, and *A. R. U.*

GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT SUPPORT THE PEOPLE, THE. "Though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people." Grover Cleveland, Veto of Texas Seed Bill, February 16, 1887.

GRAND OLD PARTY, G. O. P. The Republicans. The name was at first used in good faith by Republican campaign orators about 1880, but it was soon derisively abbreviated into G. O. P. by the opposing faction, and so much fun was made of it by Democratic orators and the comic papers that by the close of the campaign it was rarely used seriously.

GRANGERS. "The Patrons of Husbandry," a secret society, nominally non-political, but really taking a hand in politics when occasion offered to favor agricultural interests. During the decade ending 1870 it attained great numerical strength and extended throughout the United States.

GREAT COMMONER. Thaddens Stevens.

GREENBACK. The term was at first applied to the issue of United States notes, which bore on the reverse side a device printed in green ink to prevent counterfeiting by photography. The Greenback Labor party advocates a currency based in general terms upon the national credit and authority without the security of a specie reserve.

GREENBACK BILL. See *Ohio Gong.*

GREENBACKER. A member of the Greenback party, organized at Indianapolis in November, 1874, who opposed the specie resumption. The platform advocated the withdrawal of all National and State bank currency, and the substitution therefor of paper currency issued by the Government, and that coins should only be used in payment of interest on the national debt.

GREENBACK LABOR PARTY. An outcome of the Greenback party, formed in Ohio in 1875, by a fusion of the labor reformers and the remains of the old Greenback party. In 1887 the Union Labor party was organized. Its platform was similar to the Greenback party, with demands for certain labor legislation.

GREENBACK PARTY, THE (called by its members the Independent National), was organized in 1876, and was the outgrowth of the Granger and Labor Reform movements. Its convention at Indianapolis in May, 1876, "demanded the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption Act of January 14, 1875," urged the issue of United States notes as a circulating medium, and the suppression of bank paper, and protested against the further issuing of gold bonds, and the purchase of silver to replace the fractional currency. Peter Cooper was nominated for President, and received 81,740 votes. In 1880 its candidate was James B. Weaver, who received 307,306. It has never gained any electoral votes.

GREENBACKS. The popular name for the legal tender treasury notes issued by the Government during the Civil War.

GREEN CUCUMBERS. A synonym for a big drunk. F. V. Debs promised to surrender to the United States Marshal at Chicago, to undergo an imprisonment for contempt. See *A. R. U.* He was a day late, and gave as an excuse that he had eaten heartily of green cucumbers.

GRESHAM'S LAW. Sir Thomas Gresham explained to Queen Elizabeth that good and bad coin cannot circulate together, but that the good coin disappears and the bad coin alone remains current. As Sir Thomas Gresham was the first to explain that permitting bad coin to circulate was the

cause of the disappearance of the good coin, H. D. MacLeod, the eminent economic writer, suggested in 1858 that this should be called Gresham's Law, which name has now been universally accepted. But as Oresme and Copernicus had both declared this law before him, it ought to be called the law of Oresme, Copernicus and Gresham. This great fundamental law of the coinage soon became common knowledge. It is thus stated in a pamphlet in 1696: "When two sets of coin are current in the same nation of like value by denomination, but not intrinsically [*i.e.*, in market value], that which has the least value will be current, and the other as much as possible will be hoarded," or melted down or exported, I may add." This great fundamental law of the coinage has been found to be universally true in all ages and countries.

HALF-BREED. Originally, in its political sense, a derisive nickname applied to certain Republicans of New York who wavered in their party allegiance during a bitter contest over the United States Senatorship in 1881.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN. See *Little Ben, Cape May, Grandfather's Hat.*

HAYRACKS SPEECH BY THOS. B. REED. See *Reed.*

HAYSEEDS, Rustics. The "hayseed delegation" in a State Legislature is supposed to consist of farmers or their representatives.

"HEADQUARTERS ARE IN THE SADDLE, MY." General Pope's reply to an inquiry from Washington. Now used for unending vigilance and sticking close to duty.

"HEAR! HEAR!" The English Parliamentary expression of approval.

HEELERS. The followers or henchmen of a politician or of a party. The term always carries a contemptuous significance. See *Boys.*

"HE'S ALL RIGHT." See *What's the Matter with — ?*

"HE'S ALL RIGHT! OIL." Originally used as a term of reproach directed against John P. St. John, Prohibition candidate for the Presidency in 1884, and suggesting by this reply, accompanied by significant nodding to the inquiry, "What's the matter with St. John?" that the Democratic bar'l (q v) had been tapped for his services in drawing off Republican votes. In 1888 the Prohibitionists yelled themselves hoarse at Indianapolis, welcoming their leader in these terms. The phrase is now in common use. See *War Cry, Campaign Cry.*

HIGHBINDERS.—Conspirators, ruffians. A term originally applied to Chinese detectives in California; afterward to political conspirators and the like.

• **HIGHER LAW.** "There is a higher law than the Constitution," said the Hon. William H. Seward, in his speech on the admission of California as a State.—United States Senate, March 11, 1850.

• **HOBO.** A nickname of doubtful origin for a tramp or vagabond.

HOLIER-THAN-THOU MEN. A name for *Mugwumps* (q.v.).

HONOR LIES IN HONEST TOIL. "A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil."—Grover Cleveland's letter accepting the nomination for President. August 18, 1884.

HOODLUMS. A general name for toughs. It originated on the Pacific coast about 1868. Subsequently it spread eastward and obtained some political significance, as, "the hoodlum element in politics."

HYPHENATED AMERICANS. As German-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italian-Americans, and the like.

IMPEACHMENT. The extraordinary remedy against a high official of State. The process has been put in operation but seven times. William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was the first official to be tried on impeachment proceedings. His trial occurred in 1797. The others were: John Pickering, a United States District Judge for New Hampshire, in 1803; Justice Samuel Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, about the same time; James H. Peck, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Missouri, in 1830; Judge Humphreys of the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee, in 1862; President Andrew Johnston, 1868; William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, in 1876. There were but two convictions—Judge Pickering and Judge Humphreys.

INFLUENCE. In American current phrase, to have political influence is to have power to secure appointment to public office, or by hugger-mugger to be able to secure favors from legislative and other public functionaries and from organized political parties. The ward-boss, in the words of his heelers, has "influence."

INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE. "After an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth."—Grover Cleveland's Message, March 1, 1886.

INS AND OUTS. Those who are in or out of political power or office.

INSIDE TRACK. In politics, as on the race-course, the shortest road to victory.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLIC CONFERENCES. The first monetary conference was called at the instance of the United States, and met at Paris August 16, 1878. All the great powers of Europe except Germany, and most of the lesser ones, took part in it. The conference remained in session till August 29. On the day before the adjournment the European delegates, except those of Italy, joined in a collective answer to the propositions of the United States, saying (1) that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary function of silver as well as of gold, but that the selection of one or the other, or both simultaneously, should be governed by the special situation of each State or group of States; (2) that the question of the restriction of the coinage of silver should be equally left to the discretion of each State or group of States; (3) that the differences of opinion which have appeared exclude the discussion of the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals. The representatives of the United States dissented from these conclusions. Thereupon the conference adjourned *sine die*. The second conference was held at the instance of France and the United States. It met in Paris April 19, 1881. In this conference Germany and British India participated, in addition to the countries represented in that of 1878. It remained in session till July 8, having taken one intermission from May 19 to June 30. No conclusion was reached and no vote was taken on the main question. The conference adjourned to April 12, 1882, but never reassembled. The third conference assembled at the instance of the President (not of the Congress) of the United States at the city of Brussels, November 22, 1892. The same powers were represented as before, with Turkey, Roumania and Mexico added. It remained in session till December 17, when it adjourned, without taking any action, to May 30, 1893, but did not reassemble at that date or at any other time. In this it followed the precedent of the conference of 1881.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY. Gold is the only international money, excepting in the far East.

JAYHAWKERS, BUSHRANGERS, GUERRILLAS. The term originated during the Kansas troubles of 1856; was perpetuated during the Civil War (1861-65), and was subsequently borne by political marauders in general.

JERRYMANDER. See *Gerrymander*.

JINGO. The word is an English vulgarism and sprang into use during the Russo-Turkish war. British sentiment was strongly with the Turks in that war and was born of the prejudice against Russian domination in the East. As in all instances when national feeling runs high, the songwriter voiced English sympathy for Turkey in some lines set to music, of which the following was the refrain:

We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too.

Jingoism, from then on, nicely expressed the feeling in England against Russia. The bluster and hurrah it suggests made it applicable when speaking of the kind of patriotism so common in this country with stump speakers. See *Chauvinism*, *Ballooning*, *Spread-Eagelism*.

KANGAROO VOTING. The Australian ballot system, adopted with sundry modifications in many States.

KELLYITES. Another mob of Commonwealers (q.v.).

KENTUCKY COLONELS. See *Colonels*.

KICKER. One who revolts against party discipline—kicks over the traces, as it were; a bolter (q.v.) preparing to bolt. The original "kicker," in a metaphorical sense, is mentioned in the first book of Samuel, second chapter, twenty-ninth verse, where a man of God said unto Eli, "Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering?"

KIDS. Often applied to the younger element of any political party. The antithesis of "Mossbacks" (q.v.).

KNIGHT. See *Plumed Knight*.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR. An American labor organization instituted in Philadelphia in 1869 for the alleged purpose of bettering and protecting the laboring classes.

KNOW-NOTHINGS. Same as *American Party* (q.v.).

KU-KLUX KLAN. The Ku-Klux-Klan (1868-1871) was a secret society of ex-Confederate soldiers. "Ku-Klux" is meant to represent the click in cocking a rifle. The "Klan" was the offset of the "Loyal League," and its ostensible object was to repress crime and preserve law in the disturbed Southern States." In 1871 Congress, resolved to put down the Association, suspended the Habeas Corpus Act (under what is generally called "The Ku-Klux Law") in nine counties of South Carolina. This law and the employment of the military brought the "Klan" to an end.

LABOR IS THE CAPITAL OF OUR WORKING-MEN, "We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen."—Grover Cleveland, First Annual Message, December, 1885.

"LACHRYMOSE GENTLEMAN from the Seventh District of Kentucky, who sheds tears on points of order and scatters flowers over motions to adjourn." A description of Congressman Breckenridge, made by Congressman Boutelle.

LANDSLIDE. An unexpected and overwhelming change in the popular vote.

LATIN UNION, THE. Consists of France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland. Their coins are exactly identical in weight and fineness, differing only in name. The Latin Union, fearing Germany's silver would flood their mints to the exclusion of gold, in 1874 restricted and in 1878 entirely suspended the coinage of silver five francs."

LEGAL TENDER. "Legal tender is that currency or money which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive. It differs in different countries."

LEGAL TENDER POWER OF MONEY, THE, is the power, conferred by law, to discharge a debt payable in money.

LIBERAL. This term acquired special significance from a movement headed by Carl Schurz in Missouri, in 1870; and resulting in a division of the local Republicans into "Liberals" and "Radicals," the latter being equivalent to "Stalwart," as subsequently used.

LILY WHITES. Texas Republicans excluding negroes from the Convention. See *Black and Tans*.

LOBBY. Lobbyists are persons who frequent the approaches to legislative halls, and seek to influence legislation by "lobbying," which may mean mere argument or absolute bribery. The lobby is also called the "Third House."

LOCAL OPTION. A plan whereby each town decides whether or not it will permit the sale of spirituous liquor within its borders.

LODGING-HOUSE VOTE, See *Floaters, Blocks of Five*.

LOG-ROLLING. A political term for "co-operation." Derived from the lumbermen's method of joining forces to roll a big log. In other words, "You help pass my bill and I will do the same for you."

LONE FISHERMAN OF BATH. See *Bath, Lone Fisherman of*.

LONG-TAILED BIRDS OF PARADISE. T. B. Reed's name for *Mugwumps* (q.v.).

MACHINE. A machine politician who yields unswerving obedience to the party leaders. Thus, the machine wing of the Republican party came to be known as such under the leadership of the late Mr. Roscoe Conkling, who was a strenuous advocate of the system. The word has been used in this general sense, however, since early in the present century.

MACHINE POLITICS. See *Machine*.

McKINLEY ACT, or BILL. A bill submitted in Congress by Representative W. McKinley, jr., of Ohio, which became law October 1, 1889. It provided for a high rate of duty on many imports, but made sugar free. See *Abominations, Tariff of*, and *Protection*.

McKINLEY ON FINANCE. "That which we call money, my fellow-citizens, and with which values are measured and settlements made, must be as true as the bushel which measures the grain of the farmer, and as honest as the hours of labor which the man who toils is required to give. The one must be as full and complete and as honest as the other. Our currency to-day is good—all of it as good as gold—and it is the unfaltering determination of the Republican party to so keep and maintain it forever. It is the duty of the people of this country to stand unitedly against every effort to degrade our currency or debase our credit. They must unite now, as they have united in the past in every great crisis of our country's history. When the country seemed wildly bent on inflation, preceding the resumption of specie payments, the sober sense of the American people without regard to party, united and stemmed that threatened tide of irredeemable paper money and repudiation and placed and kept the nation on the rock of public honor, sound finance and honest currency."—Speech at Canton, July 30, 1896,

McKINLEY TIN. American tin-plate was highly protected by the McKinley Bill (q.v.). Campaign clubs were clad in tin hats and Democratic papers denied the existence of American tin-plate.

Mc's AND THE O's MUST GO, THE. A party cry in New York directed against Irish domination in politics.

MAINE LAW. A prohibitory law against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. First adopted in Maine in 1851. Often used colloquially in a general sense as, "Vermont may pass a 'Maine Law.'"

MARBLE HEART. The exact opposite of glad hand (q.v.). The freezing reception given to an unwelcome politician or office-seeker. Possibly derived from a French phrase applied to adventuresses, whose hearts are steeled against any affection, other than love of money, (of any kind).

MARTYRED PRESIDENT, THE. Abraham Lincoln.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE. A name given to the southern boundary line to the Free State of Pennsylvania which formerly separated it from the Slave States of Maryland and Virginia. It was run, with the exception of about twenty-two miles, by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between November 15, 1763, and December 26, 1767. During the exciting debate in Congress, in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, made great use of this phrase, which was caught up and re-echoed by every newspaper in the land, and thus gained a celebrity which it still retains.

MENDING HIS FENCES. The origin of the phrase is said to be as follows: Immediately prior to the meeting of the Republican National Convention in 1880 John Sherman, known to be an aspirant for Presidential honors, withdrew from the Senate to the seclusion of his farm at Mansfield, O. It was generally believed that in this retirement he was maturing plans and secretly organizing movements to bring about his nomination. One day, while in a field with his brother-in-law, Col. Moulton, engaged in replacing some rails in a fence, a reporter found him and sought some political news by inquiring what Sherman was doing. Col. Moulton avoided the necessity of a direct answer to so pointed a question by exclaiming: "Why, you can see for yourself; he's mending his fences."

ME TOO. A nickname given to Senator T. C. Platt, New York, as being the mere echo of Conkling.

MEXICAN DOLLAR, THE. The bullion value of a Mexican silver dollar was 49½ cents January 1, 1895, 47⁹/₁₆ cents April 1, and 52½ cents July 1 and October 1.

MEXICO UNDER FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. "Mexico has produced more silver than any other country in the world. The mines of Chihuahua alone have produced

more than 500 million dollars. Sonora, Zacatecas and others have yielded even more. Coinage is free in Mexico. And yet the people are poor beyond the conception of the common American laborer. All labor is poorly paid. I spent some time in Mexico some years ago, and made particular inquiry as to wages paid in agriculture and mining, the principal industries of the country, and found them varying from 10 to 36 cents per day, which is equivalent to 5 to 18 cents in American money. The average for the farm laborer did not exceed 20 cents per day, or about 10 cents in our money. The people live in huts, subsist on the coarsest food, and \$2 in American money would buy the average outfit, from head to foot, in clothing. This is the condition in a free-coinage country."—W. B. Mitchell.

MIDDLE OF THE ROAD POPULISTS. A nickname coined for the extreme wing of the People's party in 1896, who refused to indorse the Chicago Popocrat (q v.) ticket and desired to nominate an out and out Populist for President instead of W. J. Bryan. The nickname has two parents: The old Latin saw, *In medio tutissimus ibis* (You will go safest in a middle course), and a negro melody, the refrain of which is. "Keep in de middle ob de road." The term is said to have been originated by Colonel S. F. Norton.

MILLS BILL. A bill making marked reductions on the tariff, drafted by Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, 1887-1889.

MONETARY SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD. The gold standard countries are in Europe: Great Britain Germany, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Finland and Roumania. These comprise less than one-seventh of the population of the globe, but possess three-sevenths of the monetary stock of the world. All of these countries coin silver as a subsidiary metal, but only in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Roumania does it circulate as a legal tender. These countries still have stocks which were left over when the gold standard was adopted. Altogether, they have \$536,000,000 of silver in use, against \$1,475,000,000 of gold.

Great Britain has \$507,000,000 gold, to \$112,000,000 silver; Germany, \$625,000,000 gold, to \$225,000,000 silver; Austria-Hungary, \$130,000,000 gold, to \$121,000,000 silver, and Turkey, \$50,000,000 gold, to \$40,000,000 silver. The others have such small stocks as not to be worth considering.

Outside of Europe the principal gold standard countries are Australia, New Zealand, Egypt and Cape Colony. Australia has \$105,000,000 gold, to \$7,500,000 subsidiary silver; Egypt, \$120,000,000 gold, to \$7,000,000 silver, and Cape Colony, \$34,000,000 gold, to \$3,000,000 silver. Canada also is a gold

standard country, though it has no gold and but little silver, its circulation being bank notes,

The chief double-standard countries are those of the Latin union—France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece—Spain, the Netherlands, Servia, Bulgaria, the United States, Argentina, Chili, Venezuela and Japan. The most interesting of these naturally are the countries comprising the Latin union and the United States. The principal stocks of metal in the double-standard countries are: France, gold \$863,000,000, silver \$703,000,000; Italy, gold \$100,000,000, silver, \$47,000,000; Belgium, gold \$56,000,000, silver \$51,000,000; Spain, gold \$39,200,000, silver, 180,000,000; the Netherlands, gold \$27,500,000, silver, \$58,500,000; the United States, gold, \$626,600,000, silver, \$626,000,000. This includes subsidiary silver coinage. It will be noted that the United States and France are the only countries having large and equal stocks of both silver and gold. And it is also important to remember that neither country now coins silver at all, and has not for many years, or since the beginning of their accumulations, coined silver freely on the same terms with gold.

The Latin union, at its establishment in 1865, made as fair an effort to maintain free coinage of both metals as could be asked by the most enthusiastic free silverite, and its failure is a most suggestive example of the impracticability of the theory. The sole limit was that pieces under 5 francs were made legal tender only to the amount of 50 francs, and their coinage was restricted to the needs of the people for change. The coinage of silver 5-franc pieces and of gold was unlimited. A most important clause of the agreement was that each State should redeem its own coin in gold or 5-franc pieces. By 1874, nine years after the agreement, silver had depreciated to such an extent as to cause alarm, and the coinage of 5-franc pieces was restricted. In 1878, the depreciation still continuing, it was suspended altogether. So now the silver coin of the Latin union is, in effect redeemable in gold. This depreciation, in spite of free monetary coinage, would seem to be conclusive proof that the opening of the mints of a single country or of a group of countries, to the free coinage of silver cannot keep it at an equality with gold. It also demonstrates that the best example of bimetallism in the world has been reached by making silver redeemable in gold, though it may be doubted whether France would have been able to keep the gold with which to redeem except for the system of arbitrary purchases and hoardings, gold being carefully protected to prevent its withdrawal and exportation.

The United States has not been similarly prudent, and it is a fact, of which there has been painful demonstration in the last two years, that most of its large stock of gold is

actually hoarded or otherwise out of use. There are only \$90,000,000 which do service in our monetary system, and that sum was obtained by bond issues within the last six months.

The single silver standard countries are Russia, India, China, Mexico and several South American nations. Russia's system is remarkable. Though inclining to silver standard, it has but \$60,000,000 of silver, and that is all subsidiary, while it possesses \$461,000,000 of gold. This was mostly bought at a high premium and is hoarded. The currency of the people is paper. India gives another excellent example of the workings of free silver. Its laws have provided for the coinage of gold as freely as silver, but, though it produces considerable gold and has imported more, there is practically none coined and none at all in circulation. India has a stock of gold estimated to amount to \$800,000,000, but it is entirely withdrawn from monetary use. Mexico also coins gold as freely as silver, the ratio being 16.51 to 1. But its stock amounts to only \$5,000,000 and none of that is in use. The South American countries are practically all on a paper basis.

The general conclusion to be drawn from this review are:

Gold standard countries are able to use silver in relatively small quantities as a subsidiary coin.

No bimetallic country or group of countries has been able to maintain the free coinage of silver.

The strong bimetallic countries have, in effect, made their silver redeemable in gold.

The countries which have preserved in the free coinage of both metals are on a silver basis, gold being entirely out of use.

MONEY is first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulcher for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139; first made at Argos 894 before Christ. Silver has increased thirty times its value since the Norman conquest: viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and ten times its value in purchasing any commodity; first coined in the United States, 1652; first paper money, 1690.

Money is a product of man's labor—a commodity. It is not any one specific thing, but may be almost anything, and is money only by reason of its fitness, at the time, for the service to be performed. In any given commodity there is a limit to the number of articles produced, and in earlier times this limit was very much narrower than now, but however limited the number of commodities may be there are always one or two that supply the money-want more efficiently than others. Now, as almost any commodity may be used as money, such a thing as a lack of it is not possible so long as

man continues to be a producer of commodities, although he may, by false legislation, corrupt his money or throw restrictions around it, and thus lessen its efficiency. All over the world there have been examples of such false legislation whenever governments conceived it to be their function to regulate the value of money.—“The Natural Law of Money,” by William Brough (Putnam's, New York, pp. 5-6.)

MONEY, DEFINITION OF. Money is coin, or, more strictly, current coin, stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange; in a wider sense, any article of value which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange; also something which, though possessing little or no intrinsic value, is recognized and accepted as a substitute for money as above defined; any circulating medium of exchange. Its function is to facilitate exchanges of commodities.

MONEY, THE CHRONOLOGY OF.

- 1803 April 7.—France adopts single silver standard, with free coinage of gold at 15½:1.
- 1810 Russia adopts silver standard at 1:15 (changed, in 1817, to 1:15.45).
- 1815 Great depreciation of paper money in England, amounting to 26½ per cent, in May.
- 1817 England adopts the gold standard.
- 1816 Resulting gold standard in Holland by the substitution of the ratio of 1:15⅞ for 1:15½.
- 1819 Forced circulation of paper abolished in England.
- 1832 Belgium adopts the French monetary system.
- 1834 The United States adopts the ratio of 1:16, and only gold circulation results.
- 1835 The sicca-rupee replaced in India by the Company's rupee weighing 165 grains of silver,
- 1835 Coinage of gold in Portugal at 1:15½.
- 1840 Increased production of gold in Russia.
- 1844 Turkey adopts the double standard at 1:15.10.
- 1847 Holland adopts single silver standard.
- 1847 Gold discoveries in California.
- 1847 Coinage of gold in Portugal at 1:15.48.
- 1848 Coinage of 10-and 25-franc pieces in Belgium at 1:15.83.
- 1848 Spain exchanges the ratio of 1:16 (in force since 1786) for that of 1:15.77.
- 1850 Adoption of French monetary system by Switzerland.
- 1851 Gold discoveries in Australia.
- 1853 United States accepts the single gold standard, and reduces weight of her fractional silver to 345.6 grains.
- 1853 Portugal adopts the single gold standard.
- 1854 Spain exchanges the ratio of 1:15.77 for that of 1:15.48.

- 1854 Single silver standard introduced into Java.
- 1857 January 24.—Adoption of common monetary system, on a silver basis, in Germany and Austria.
- 1860 January 31.—Switzerland adopts the five-franc piece as the unit and lowers the fineness of her small coins to .800.
- 1861 June 4.—Coinage of gold after the French system in Belgium.
- 1862 August 24.—Adoption of French monetary system by Italy.
- 1862 February 25.—Issue of legal tender notes in the United States.
- 1865 November 20.—Formation of Latin Monetary Union by France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. Free coinage of gold and silver at 1:15½.
- 1866 April 30.—Forced circulation of legal tender paper in Italy.
- 1867 April 14.—French monetary system adopted by Roumania (with exception of five-franc pieces).
- 1867 April 22.—Admission of Greece to Latin Union.
- 1868 October 19.—Spain adopts French monetary system.
- 1870 August 12.—Cours forcé established in France.
- 1871 December 4.—Silver standard exchanged for gold standard in Germany.
- 1871 Japan establishes double standard by coining the yen of silver weighing 26.956 grains and the yen of gold weighing 1.667 grains at a ratio of 1:16.17.
- 1873 February 12.—Cessation of coinage of silver dollar pieces in the United States. Creation of trade dollar of 420 grains of silver. Debt-paying power of silver coin limited to \$5.
- 1873 Limitation and subsequent suspension, December 18, of standard silver coinage in Belgium
- 1873 Limitation of standard silver coinage in France.
- 1873 October 26.—Suspension of coinage of silver in Holland.
- 1873 June 4.—Formation of Scandinavian Monetary Union between Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The gold standard adopted.
- 1874 January 30.—Limitation of standard silver coinage by Latin Union.
- 1875 July 17.—Suspension of standard silver coinage (for public account) in Italy.
- 1875 June 6.—Introduction of the double standard in Holland at 1:15.62.
- 1875 January 14.—Act for resumption of specie payment in the United States.
- 1876 August 6.—Suspension of standard silver coinage by France.
- 1876 Exceptional fluctuations in the price of silver.

- 1876 August 20.—Abrogation of the right of free coinage of silver in Spain.
- 1877 August 9.—Finland adopts the gold standard.
- 1877 Expiration of *cours forcé* in France, according to the convention of August 3, 1875.
- 1878 February 28.—United States enacts the Bland-Allison bill, with a coinage of not less than two million dollars nor more than four million dollars per month.
- 1878 May 31.—Act forbidding retirement of legal tender notes in United States.
- 1878 November 5.—The Latin Union continued until 1886. Cessation of further coinage of silver.
- 1882 April 12.—Forced circulation abolished in Italy.
- 1885 Egypt adopts gold standard.
- 1885 November 6.—Latin Union extended to 1891 with privilege of tacit continuance.
- 1890 Technical monetary reform in China. Creation of a new piastre weighing 7 maces, 3 candareens, 9-10 fine, containing 27.27 grains of fine silver.
- 1892 May-August.—Resumption measures adopted in Austria-Hungary.
- 1893 June 26.—Closing of the Indian mints to silver.
- 1893 November 1.—Repeal of Sherman act.
- 1893 November 15.—Convention of Latin Monetary Union. Redistribution of coin.
- 1893 Increased output of African gold mines.
- 1894 April 28.—Monetary reform in Santo Domingo Gold standard introduced.
- 1894 Chili adopted gold standard.
- 1896 Costa Rica adopts gold standard. From Prof. J. L. Laughlin's "Facts about Money."

MONKEY-WRENCH DISTRICT. The Third Congressional District of Iowa (1890), so called from its resemblance in general shape to a monkey-wrench. The formation of this district is cited by Democrats as a flagrant case of Republican "gerrymandering" (q.v.).

MONROE DOCTRINE. The theory on which the United States considers as dangerous to its peace and safety any attempt of European powers farther to extend their jurisdiction in the Western Hemisphere, and holds itself aloof from any participation in the political affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere. This doctrine was officially propounded by James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, in his message of December 2, 1823, as follows:

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. With the movements in

this hemisphere we are of, necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments: and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European powers we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them; or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."—James Monroe, 1758-1831. From the President's Message, December 2, 1823.

MOONSHINERS. Illicit whiskey distillers. Common in the mountain ranges of the Southern States. The term is of Irish or Scotch origin.

MORGAN. See *Good-Enough Morgan*.

MOSSBACKS. See *Bourbon*. In the vernacular, a "Mossback" is a large and savage "snapping" or "alligator turtle" that has lived so long in the depths of some pond that his back has become covered with a growth of moss-like algae. It is used as a sobriquet for the remnants of the ante-bellum Democracy.

MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS. Virginia, so called prior to the Civil War, because so many of her sons had held the office.

MUGWUMP. A man who, for some reason or other, is unable to vote his regular party ticket.—*The Nation*. See *Longtailed Birds of Paradise*.

MULLIGAN LETTERS. The subject of a charge against James G. Blaine in 1876-84 in relation to his public career. See *Burn This Letter*.

MURCHISON LETTER. See *Sackville Incident*. A letter written during the Presidential campaign of 1888 by an alleged Englishman residing in Pomona, Cal., asking the advice of the British Minister as to the proper channel in which to cast his vote. The letter, which was first made public by the *Los Angeles Times*, was dated Pomona, Cal., September 4, 1888. It was addressed to "The British Minister at Washington, D. C.," and was signed "Charles F. Murchison." The Minister's reply was dated Beverly, Mass., September 13, 1889, and is as follows:

"I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. That party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain and still desirous of settling all the questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, to which you allude. All allowance must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, plainly impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be re-elected, but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the questions involved in his message.

L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST."

The identity of Murchison was not made public until January 17, 1889. It was then made known that he was George Osgoodby, a well-to-do and reputable citizen of Pomona, of Scotch-English parentage, but born in the United States. The minister got his walking papers and recently covered himself with ridicule by publication of his account of the incident and of a bogus Irish plot against his life.

NATIONAL DEBT A NATIONAL BLESSING, A. "A national debt if it is not excessive, will be to us a national blessing."—Alexander Hamilton, 1757–1804, from a letter to Robert Morris, April 30, 1781.

NATIVE AMERICANS. See *Know-Nothings*.

NESTOR OF THE PRESS. Charles Anderson Dana, of the *New York Sun*.

NICKNAMES. So many and varied are the nicknames of men and places in the United States that only a selection has been made from the more noteworthy and prominent. They will be found in general, alphabetically arranged, and in some cases grouped, where an individual or a State has several well-recognized nicknames.

NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES. Martin Van Buren.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST. "I have heard something said about allegiance to the South. I know no South, no North, no East, no West to which I owe any allegiance."—Henry Clay, 1777-1852, in the United States Senate, 1848.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANS. "They have proved themselves offensive partisans, and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management."—Grover Cleveland, letter to George William Curtis, December 25, 1884.

OHIO GONG, THE. A nickname of Senator William Allen, of Ohio, due to his peculiarly resonant voice. He was also called "Earthquake Allen" and "Greenback Bill."

OHIO IDEA. The advocacy of an irredeemable paper currency, held by a considerable party in the Western States, under the leadership of Governor Allen, of Ohio, in 1873.

O. K. The expression means all correct, all right. The letters are the initials of the words ol k'rect, meaning "all correct." The present use of the letters, both as a verb and an adjective, is comparatively modern, but the original use of them has been referred back to Andrew Jackson, probably without justification. Another version of the origin is that "Old Keokuk," an unlocated Indian chief, signed treaties with the initials of his name.

OLD BANDANNA. Allen G. Thurman. See *Bandanna*.

OLD BULLION. Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, so called because of his able advocacy of a gold and silver currency after the suspension of the United States Bank, in 1833. See *Mint Drops*.

OLD ROMAN. Allen G. Thurman. See *Old Bandanna*.

ONE MAN POWER. A rooted jealousy of the power vested in such officers as governors of States, mayors of cities, and the like.

ORIGINAL BRYAN MEN. See *Original McKinley Men*.

ORIGINAL McKINLEY MEN. A derisive term applied to those who opposed McKinley until the eve of his nomination, and then, "climbing into the bandwagon" (q.v.), desired to be considered the whole thing and to be believed in their declarations that they were for McKinley "first, last, and all the time."

"OUR COUNTRY! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right: but our country, right or wrong."—Commodore Stephen Decatur, 1816.

OUTS. See *Ins and Outs*.

PAIR-OFF. This verb is used when two members of a legislative or other body agree to refrain from voting, so that one or both of them may be absent when a vote is taken without affecting the final result.

PANICS, GREAT FINANCIAL. The most remarkable crises since the beginning of the present century have been as follows:

- 1814 England, 240 banks suspended.
- 1825 Manchester, failures 2 millions.
- 1831 Calcutta, failures, 15 millions.
- 1837 United States, 'Wild-cat' crisis; all banks closed.
- 1830 Bank of England saved by Bank of France. Severe also in France, where 93 companies failed for 6 millions.
- 1844 England, State loans to merchants. Bank of England reformed.
- 1847 England, failures 20 millions; discount 13 per cent.
- 1857 United States, 7,200 houses failed for 111 millions.
- 1866 London, Overend-Gurney crisis; failures exceeded 100 millions
- 1869 Black Friday in New York (Wall street), September 24.

PAROXYSM OF POLITICAL EPILEPSY, A. Congressman Dolliver's characterization of W. J. Bryan.

PARTY HONESTY. "Party honesty is party expediency."—Grover Cleveland, interview in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, September 19, 1889.

PARTY OF NEGATION. The Democratic party of the United States has been called the "party of negation"

PASTERS. Narrow slips of paper gummed on the back and bearing printed names of candidates. These are distributed by local political leaders prior to or during an election, so that voters may readily rearrange ballots to suit their own individual preferences. Pasters, in short, reduce "scratching" (q.v.) to a system.

PATRONAGE. The offices of which a politician has, or pretends to have, control, and which he promises to his followers as the reward for their services. See *Spoils*.

PEANUT POLITICIAN. The meanest and cheapest kind of politician (q.v.). Priced like peanuts at five cents a bag, purchasable in carload lots and possessed of as much principle as Iceland has snakes.

PENSION LIST, A ROLL OF HONOR, THE. "I have considered the pension list of the Republic a roll of honor."—Grover Cleveland, Veto of Mary Ann Dougherty's Pension, July 5, 1888

"PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people, The." Daniel Webster in United States Senate, January 26, 1830.

PEOPLE'S PARTY, THE. Organized in 1892. In its platform, adopted July 4 of that year, it demanded free silver coinage, increase of the circulating medium, a graduated income tax, limitation of National and State revenues to the necessary expenses, Government ownership of the railroad, telegraph and telephone system; it declared against alien ownership of lands, for an eight-hour law, for a constitutional limitation of the office of President and Vice-President to one term. By fusion with the Democratic party it was able to secure the electoral vote, as a whole or in part, of six States. The total electoral vote was 22. See *Popocrats*, and *Middle of the Road Populists*.

PETITION IN BOOTS. See *Commonwealers*.

PINE-TREE MONEY. The name given to silver money coined at Boston, Mass., in the seventeenth century (from 1652) and so called from the coins bearing the rude figure of a pine-tree on one side.

PIPE-LAYING. In American slang, procuring fraudulent votes. It is said to have arisen in 1835, when the leaders of the Whig party in New York were accused of a gigantic scheme to bring on voters from Philadelphia. The work of laying down pipes for the Croton water was then in active operation. A certain agent of the Whigs turned traitor, and placed in the hands of the Democrats a mass of correspondence, mainly letters written by himself to various parties in New York, apparently describing the progress and success of his operations. In these letters the form of a mere business correspondence was adopted, the number of men hired to visit New York and vote being spoken of as so many yards of pipe. The Whig leaders were actually indicted and the letters read in court, but the jury believed neither in them nor in the writer of them, and the accused were acquitted.

PITCHFORK BEN. An epithet applied to Senator Benj. Tillman of South Carolina.

PLANK. See *Platform*.

PLATFORM. In American politics this means a declaration of party principles. The phrase has been imported into England. But although it comes as an importation, it is really a revival of the use of the word that was common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries both as a verb and as a noun. The subdivisions of a platform are called its planks, and the metaphor is sometimes even run to death by giving the name of splinters to the subdivision of "planks."

PLUG, PLUGGERS. A plugger is a shade better than a "heeler" (q.v.).

PLUG-UGLY. A political ruffian whose duty or pleasure it is to assault the reputable voters of an opposite party.

PLUMED KNIGHT. This sobriquet of James G. Blaine was first applied to him by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in the speech nominating Mr. Blaine as a candidate for President at the Republican Convention of 1876: "Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and *threw* his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of this country and maligner of its honor." But the phrase was not original. Nor was Ingersoll the first to apply it to a Presidential candidate. In the "Works of William H. Seward," Vol. IV., p. 682, there is a quotation from John A. Andrew's speech at the Chicago convention in 1860, in nominating Lincoln, in which he said of Seward that "in the thickest and the hottest of every battle, there would be the white plume of the gallant leader of New York."

POCKET VETO. The President may legally retain an act of Congress for ten days without signing it. If, in the meantime, Congress adjourns, the bill is in effect vetoed by being kept, as it were, in the President's pocket. It is believed that Andrew Jackson was the first to resort to the pocket veto, in 1830, in the case of a government subscription for stock in certain turnpike roads in Kentucky and elsewhere.

POLITICIAN. A word with three meanings. In the ordinary meaning of the word it is synonymous with statesman. A comparative meaning imports a man who makes his living by politics with the scanty stock in-trade of a loud voice. Yet a third and a worse meaning is a schemer or rascal of the boodler stripe.

POPOCRAT. A term invented in 1896 to describe the combination of the Populist and Democratic parties at the Chicago convention, which resulted in the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President. Cartoonists depict the farmer Populist with 16 to 1 boots disappearing down the cavernous mouth of the Democratic donkey.

PRACTICAL POLITICS. The minor details of party management, including practices that are corrupt and criminal, as well as those that are legitimate and honorable. The phrase in this sense was in common colloquial use in 1875. In 1889 it was used by the Bishop of New York in an address in St. Paul's Chapel on the occasion of the Washington Centennial.

"PREPARED FOR WAR is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace, 'To be.'—George Washington. From a speech to Congress, January 8, 1790.

PRESIDENT CLAM. An opprobrious epithet applied to President Grover Cleveland by the *New York Sun*.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY. See *Dark Horse*.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION, THE. The Presidential succession is fixed by Chapter IV. of the Acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER. A phrase borrowed from the woodman, signifying a man fit for the Presidential office.

PRESIDENTS, THE TWENTY-FOUR.

Washington first of the Presidents stands,
Next placid John Adams attention commands,
Tom Jefferson's third on the glorious score,
And square Jimmy Madison counts number four.

Fifth on the record is plain James Monroe,
And John Quincy Adams is sixth, don't ye know?
Next Jackson and Martin Van Buren, true blue;
And Harrison ninth, known as Tippecanoe.

Next Tyler, the first of the Vices to rise,
 Then Polk and then Taylor, the second who dies;
 Next Fillmore, a Vice, takes the President's place,
 And small Franklin Pierce is fourteenth in the race.

Fifteenth is Buchanan, and following him
 The great name of Lincoln makes all others dim:
 Next to Johnson comes Grant with the laurel and bays,
 And next after Grant then comes Rutherford Hayes.

Next Garfield, then Arthur, then Cleveland the Fat,
 Next Harrison, wearing his grand-daddy's hat,
 Adroit Little Ben twenty-third in the train,
 And last on the list, behold Cleveland again.

—By Dr. Hosmer of the *New York World*.

PRIMARY. A preliminary meeting held by the voters of a district usually for the purpose of making nominations, or electing delegates to nominating conventions.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER. The authoritative facts as to the production of gold and silver are as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
1493-1850.....	\$3,314,553,000	\$7,378,450,000
1851-1893.....	5,484,473,750	3,381,027,700
Total.....	\$8,799,026,750	\$10,759,477,700

Or, expressing the products, not by values, but by weights, the following is the result in kilograms:

	Gold.	Silver.
1493-1850.....	4,752,070	119,826,750
1851-1893.....	7,883,602	89,755,395

PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN. See *Politician*.

PROHIBITION PARTY, THE, arose in Maine, where, in 1851, Neal Dow procured the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. In 1880-81 Kansas did the same, and the party has considerable following in the Northwestern States. Its votes for President in 1872 were 5,608 James Black being its candidate; and in 1876 it cast 9,223 for Gerrit Smith. Its work has been chiefly directed to State reform. At the presidential election in 1888, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the Prohibition candidate, received a total popular vote of 248,907. See *Wets and Drys*, *Maine Law*.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY. A war cry of the campaign of 1896, William McKinley being the Apostle of Protection.

PULL. A common inquiry among politicians, when considering the qualifications of a candidate, is: "What sort of a pull has he in his district?" or, "With the governor?" and the like. In other words, "What influence, honorable or dishonorable, can he bring to bear to secure his election, or further party interests?" No doubt it was primarily a variant of wire-pulling (q.v.). It began to be used colloquially in New York about 1880.

PUBLIC CRIB. Where each professional politician hopes to feed. See *Spoils System* and *Politician*.

PUNCTURE A BOOM, TO. See *Boom*.

RABBIT'S FOOT STATESMAN, THE. W. J. Bryan the Democrat candidate for President has been so-called. When informed of his nomination he drew a rabbit's foot from his pocket and attributed his good luck to the possession of a charm supplied him by a superstitious negro.

RANDALLITES. A detachment of Commonwealers under General (!) Randall. See *Commonwealers*.

RATIO, A DIFFICULT QUESTION. This problem of the proper relation of gold and silver is so important and so abstruse that it has interested many of the greatest minds of the last five centuries. Charles the Wise referred it to Oresme, the ablest political economist of his day. Sigismund of Poland employed the great Copernicus to investigate it. James the First of England consulted Bacon and Coke about it. John Locke, the noted philosopher, gave it all his profound abilities. The British Government referred it to Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest philosophers the world has ever seen. Sir Thomas Gresham, Petty, Harris, Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," Pole, Herries, Hankinson, and John Stuart Mill are but a few of the great minds which have grappled with one of the greatest problems of the age.

RATIO, THE. in coinage, is the term used to express the equivalent between gold and silver under the varying mint laws.

READJUSTERS. A local Virginia party formed by Gen. Mahone late of the Confederate service, in 1878. It opposed Democratic ascendancy in the State and favored conditional repudiation of the State debt. Readjusters have appeared elsewhere at various times, mainly in border feuds and the like. See *Mahonists*.

READ OUT. A man is read out of a party when he is denounced as a deserter from its ranks. The phrase probably originated from "reading out the bans," etc., in church.

RED NECKS. See *Turkeys*,

REED, THOMAS B., ON SIXTEEN TO ONE. "Sixteen to one. What does that mean? Heretofore, whenever gold and silver have stood together, it has been at the market value. When we tried to make gold and silver circulate together we have always married them according to their market value. To-day we find them, not 16 to 1, but 31 to 1, and are going, they say, to lift silver to twice its value, not by the universal sense of mankind, which alone makes values, but by the statute of the United States, single-handed against the civilized world. Why should the United States try to do this alone? I won't discuss the question whether the free coinage of silver will raise it to a par or not. Very few people claim that it will, and, if they did, I could not believe them. I was told in 1890, by two of the most sincere as well as the ablest silver men, that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces a month would raise silver to par, and when we did buy it silver went down like lead. Silver men have not been good prophets in the past. What we want is not more money, but more capital—money always comes with capital. We have money now, more than we can use, lying idle. We have just exported a lot of it. Money is the transferrer of capital, as a hayrack and horses is a transferrer of hay. More hayracks will never make more hay, but more hay will require more hayracks, and is sure to get them."—Speech at Alfred, Maine, July 29, 1896.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, THE. Composed chiefly of the Free-Soil and Anti-Slavery wings of the former Whig party; held its first convention in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, and nominated General John C. Frémont for President. The platform favored the admission of Kansas as a free State; the prohibition of slavery in all of the Territories of the United States; the denial of the authority of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature to give legal standing to slavery in any Territory—freedom being under the Constitution the public law of the national domain; and the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in all Territories polygamy and slavery. The Democratic Convention was held in Cincinnati, in June, 1856, and nominated as its Presidential candidate James Buchanan. In its platform it denounced all attempts to prevent slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories by legislation, or to the admission of a new State on the ground that it established slavery; recognized the right to maintain slavery in any part of the public domain; and promised the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law. The ensuing election resulted in giving Buchanan a majority of the electoral votes (chiefly from the South), but a minority of 377,629 out of a total popular vote of a little over 4,000,000.

The Republican party, though defeated, polled a total popular vote of 1,341,264. Four years later Abraham Lincoln became the nominee of the party and was triumphantly elected. The Republicans successively carried all the succeeding elections except that of 1884 and 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected by the Democratic party.

"REPUDIATE THE REPUDIATORS." William Pitt Fessenden in the Presidential canvass of 1858.

RESUMPTION. "The way to resumption is to resume."
—S. P. Chase's letter to Horace Greeley, May 17, 1866.

REVOLT AND A REVOLUTION, A. Carlyle puts it tersely when he defines revolt as unsuccessful revolution, and revolution as successful revolt.

RIDER. In legislative practice a "rider" is a bill added to another bill, though not necessarily belonging with it, so that the two may be passed together as one bill.

RING. A combination of persons, as "the Tweed Ring," "the Whisky Ring," etc. (q.v.), who play into each other's hands for mutual advantage. It appears to have come into general use shortly after the Civil War.

ROORBACK. In 1844 alleged extracts from the "Travels of Baron Roorback" were published for political purposes, and the ruse was so successful that "roorback" became a general term for political forgery or fiction.

ROOSEVELT, ROOSEVELTISM. Words incorporated into political slang by the vigorous enforcement of Tammany's own saloon laws on the hands of Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. To "roosevelt", is to shut all saloons on Sundays and to keep them shut.

R's OF 1896, THE THREE. "The Chicago Popocrat platform declares for a 53-cent dollar as a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and, consequently, for the forcible obliteration of 47 per cent of all indebtedness, private or public.

"That is Repudiation.

"The Chicago platform also demands a renewal of the attempt to impose an income tax, a class tax levied against the accumulations of industry and thrift, confiscating the earnings and savings of the few for the benefit of the many.

"That is Robbery.

"Again, the Chicago platform threatens the curtailment of the powers of the Judiciary, the bulwark of life, property, and our institutions against the enemies of society; and it likewise threatens to pack the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in order that the projectors of Populism may not be checked hereafter in that quarter.

"That is Revolution."—New York *Sun*.

RUM, RHEUMATISM AND REBELLION. "The pronounced patriotism of the old New Englander seems to have come most prominently to the surface in the struggle of the Revolution when he began to take part in regulating the affairs of Great Britain, and thinking he was a bigger man than old King George. He usually went into the trenches which he was defending against the British troops armed with a double-barreled shotgun and a single barrel of Jamaica, and there evidently was no man in that day who suffered more from rum, rheumatism and rebellion."—Gen. Horace Porter.

RUM, ROMANISM AND REBELLION. One of the most costly examples of political alliteration. In the campaign of 1884 Dr. S. D. Burchard coined the phrase at a ministers' meeting in New York as descriptive of the Democratic vote. This aspersion of the Irish alienated their vote and returned Cleveland instead of Blaine.

RUMMIES. A local name for the political opponents of the Temperance party in Maine.

RUN. When a man makes up his mind to become a candidate for an elective office it may be said of him, "He is going to run for Governor," or the like, or "The Republicans are going to run him for Governor," or "He is making a good run," etc. This usage is, at this writing, believed to be of American origin. The figure is drawn evidently from the race-track.

RUSSELL'S LAST WORDS, GOV. In the light of ex-Gov. William E. Russell's sudden death his leading article in the July *Forum* takes on the added interest that ever attaches to a man's last words. The article is entitled "Jefferson and His Party To-day," and is eloquently and partisantly Democratic. He wrote: "We are in the midst of an earnest agitation over our monetary standard. It involves the welfare of our country and demands explicit and courageous treatment. To Jefferson it could never be an issue between Colorado and Wall street or between a debtor and a creditor class. His broad Democracy abhorred geographical and class division. For one, I believe that our country demands scrupulous fidelity to her plighted word, honest payment of her obligations, and that the people's interest is best served by strictly upholding here the gold standard of the civilized world. Free coinage of silver, or its compulsory purchase, or any compromise legislation by us in that direction, in my judgment, is distinctly class legislation, which would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and whose injurious results no man can measure."

SAGNIGHTS, "SAYNAUGHTS." A German nickname for Know-Nothings (q.v.).

SALARY GRAB. A steal perpetrated in 1871 in Congress to obtain back salary on an increased scale. See *Back Salary Bill*.

SALT CREEK, or SALT RIVER. The bourn whence few defeated candidates return. A man badly beaten is said to have rowed up Salt Creek. So called from the Salt River, a tributary of the Ohio in Kentucky. See *Frost, Snag and Boom*.

"SAVE YOUR MONEY AND BUY A GUN " The concluding words of a telegram of advice sent in 1894 by a clerk in the office of the A. R. U. (q.v.) to a friend in Montana. Debs' signature being used on the telegram, a charge of personally inciting insurrection was made at first against him in regard to this telegram.

SCALAWAG. An opprobrious epithet for a worthless political character, originally applied to the Southern associates of the carpet-baggers (q.v.).

SENATORS FROM HAVEMEYER. A nickname applied to the cabal of United States Senators who, under the leadership of A. P. Gorman, sold out, it is alleged, the principle of tariff reform in favor of the Sugar Trust.

SEIGNIORAGE is the toll charged by the mints for coining gold and silver. The value of the metal put into the coin is enough less than the face value of the coin to pay for minting. In gold it is so small that one could melt a gold coin and get as much for it as its face minted value. All our gold shipped abroad is taken by weight, and no allowance made for the cost of coining it. The value of silver in a silver dollar is just now worth less than half the face value of the coin. Its purchasing power is upheld, as the same in paper money is, by the pledge of the Government to redeem it. The Government made a large profit by putting less than a gold dollar's worth of silver in the silver dollar. This profit is called "seigniorage." See *Free Coinage*.

SHERMAN NOTES. See *Treasury Notes*.

SHORT HAIRS. The rough element of the Democratic party as opposed to silk stockings and swallowtails (q.v.).

SILK STOCKINGS. The rich Democrats. See *Short Hairs* and *Swallowtails*.

SILVER BUG. The silver "bug" is very common out West. Many of them have emigrated East and live in great style, as they can well afford to do, in New York and other big cities. Unlike the "gold bugs" they are a species peculiar to America and unknown elsewhere. Their stock in trade has always been silver, and their methods of business intimidation and force, and, although Uncle Sam is generally supposed to be a stiff-necked old fellow, they have bullied him unmercifully; bullied him into buying the declining product of their Western mines, on which he has pocketed an average loss of 40 per cent. They say—the admirers of the silver bugs say—that the gold bugs cornered the old fellow a short time ago and made 16 million dollars in a bond deal. This is doubted; but we have the cold figures on the silver "bugs." Uncle Sam has lost more than 200 million dollars on the silver which they forced him to buy of them. The old fellow has kept a careful debit and credit account of his transactions with them and the proof is positive. Any one who would care to see the figures may find them on page 16 of the 1894 report, Bureau of the Mint. The average price of silver during the past two years need only be added to complete the estimate. Here are the figures: Cost of silver bought \$508,933,975; market value, 60 cents per ounce, \$305,360,385; net loss to the Government, \$.03,573,590. This sum has gone into the pockets of the silver mine owners of the West; and the North and South pay nearly all the taxes to make the loss good. It is nothing less than robbery under the thin guise of laws, saddled on the country by these people under threats and intimidation. Notwithstanding these incredible, ill-gotten gains, the silver "bug," furious with greed, now has Uncle Sam by the throat, demanding unlimited spoils.—W. B. Mitchell.

SILVER DICK. A nickname for R. P. Bland.

SILVER MANIA. A quarter of a century ago that form of madness called the silver mania was unknown. There was not a symptom of the disease in this country from 1804, when Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars, down to 1876. Sixty-two years ago the ratio was changed to the disadvantage of silver, from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. That undervaluation of the metal made it impossible for any silver dollars that might be coined to circulate. Yet there was no outbreak of the silver lunacy then or for many years thereafter. Silver did not seem to be able to win the affections of anyone.

The first indications of the new disease appeared in 1876—twenty years ago. Silver had been gradually declining in value for the preceding ten years. In 1876 it had fallen so much that the bullion in a silver dollar was worth a trifle less than the depreciated greenback dollar, worth then about

90 cents in gold. When this fact came to be generally understood there arose a demand that something be done for silver. Those who favored it did so for two radically different reasons. Very many believed that if silver were coined in liberal quantities the decline in value of a metal which, since 1862, had become an important American product, would be arrested and silver restored to par with gold at 16 to 1. These may be called the honest silver men.

The other men, who demanded free coinage, did not want the decline in the value of silver arrested. They wanted it to go on—the faster the better. They did not believe then, nor have they believed at any time since then, that this country could single-handed do anything to make silver as valuable as it once was, or to check the decline in value. These men, who are the silver maniacs of to-day, wanted unlimited quantities of silver coined for debt-paying purposes. The greenbacks were too good for them, because they were appreciating in value. They wanted something else to pay their debts in, and they saw it in silver, which was sinking, as the greenbacks were rising.

In 1878 a law was passed providing for the monthly purchase of two million dollars' worth of silver. The honest silver men would not consent to the enactment of a free coinage law. They overruled the dishonest silver men, and tried the experiment on a small scale.

It was tried for fifteen years. From 1890 to 1893 it was tried on a larger scale. Four and a half million ounces of silver were bought monthly. But the price of silver kept on falling. The closing of the India mints accelerated the decline. Then the honest silver men, seeing the experiment was a failure, and if continued would result in a slump to a 50-cent dollar standard, stopped the silver purchases.

Then the comparatively wild insanity of the dishonest silver men became acute mania. Then the men who since 1876 had been calling for free coinage lost their wits utterly and frothed at the mouth, and many of them like Bryan of Nebraska bolted their party and became Populists. They had seen with delight the steady fall in the value of silver. While clamoring continually for free coinage they had hoped the silver purchases would bring the country to the silver standard and give them 50-cent dollars to pay debts with. When their hopes of that vanished in 1893 they raved. Their insanity has become so great that they can no longer disguise their true sentiments. While they yet had some control over their tongues they called themselves "bimetallists," though they were all along silver monometallists who wanted to drive gold out.

They have now abandoned all pretext of being bimetallists. They do not use the word in their platform. Their candidate

does not use it. There are wild ravings against gold and the American people are said to be crucified on a cross made of it. There are passionate vows of devotion to silver. There is not a word about bimetallism. The silver mania is at its height. It has absolute control over its victims. The yearning to pay 10-cent debts in 50-cent dollars possesses them. They are raving in a delirium of dishonesty. The unclean spirit of fraud has them in its clutches and can be driven out only by the utter and overwhelming defeat of the Bryan ticket in November.—The Chicago *Tribune*.

SILVER TERRITORIES. The "silver Territories," the so-called "mining camps," were North and South Dakota, admitted November 2, 1889; Montana, admitted November 8, and Washington, admitted November 11, 1889, and Idaho, admitted July 3, and Wyoming, admitted July 1, 1890. President Cleveland approved the acts admitting the first four Territories, and President Harrison proclaimed them States on the dates given. The "enabling act" was passed by the Fiftieth Congress, which had a Republican Senate and a Democratic House of Representatives. The Territories of Idaho and Wyoming were admitted under acts of the Fifty-first Congress.

SINGLE-GOLD STANDARD. A country is said to have the single-gold Standard when gold alone is legal tender. See *Legal Tender*.

SIXTEEN TO ONE means that sixteen ounces of silver should be held for debt-paying purposes to be worth as much as one ounce of gold. One ounce of standard gold will coin in gold dollars \$18.00. Sixteen ounces of standard silver will coin \$18.60 in silver dollars. These sixteen ounces of silver can be bought in the markets of the world to-day for \$9.94. There would, therefore, be a profit of \$8.66 on an investment of \$9.94, being about 87 per cent if a holder of silver could take it to the mint and coin it without charge into silver dollars. The advocates of free coinage favor a law that will allow any holder of silver bullion—or, in fact, silver of any kind (as the latter can readily be melted into bars)—the right to take the same to any mint of the United States and convert it into silver coin free of charge and force 53 cents' worth of it upon his creditors as a dollar.

"Sixteen to one" is the old basis for the exchange of the metals, sixteen grains of silver for one of gold. They never have, excepting for a short time, exchanged at that ratio. Before the bonanza silver mines were opened the silver in the dollar was worth more than its coined value, the consequence of which was that silver dollars were melted up or exported, and did not circulate. Since that time silver has

constantly declined in its relative value, till now it is worth less than half. But silver mining has fallen off and gold mining has been stimulated, so that we may expect the two metals to begin to approach the old ratio again. See also *Reed, T. B.*

SLATE. "To make up the slate," "His name is on the slate," etc., are common expressions relating to the preparation of party nominations. No authentic account of its origin has been found, save the natural inference that somewhere in early days of party nominations a school slate was used in making up the ticket, and became the slate of local politicians.

SNAG. To strike a snag has been borrowed from river diction and imports a serious obstacle. See *Boom* and *Frost*.

SNOLLYGOSTER. The word "Snollygoster" was first used to describe a place-hunting demagogue, says Colonel Ham, of Georgia, back in 1848, when the Niagara incident threatened war with England. There was a joint debate that year in a Georgia town between John Kelly and Jonas Gaines, rival candidates for the legislature, and Kelly spoke first. The chief plank of his platform, by the way, was that the President should seize all the roads to Liverpool so as to prevent a salt famine in case of war. After he had declaimed with great effect on the necessity of plenty of salt, Gaines arose and spoke these well-remembered words: "Fellow citizens, ef there's anything on top side of earth that makes me mad, it's ter see a snollygoster of a feller a continually a swipin' aroun' after the orthography ov a little office what he kain't never git, and hain't got sense enough to fill if he could git it." Finally he reached the salt question, and raising himself on his tiptoes, he yelled, "Liverpool—h——l!—North Carolina salt is a durned sight salter, and there's a dozen roads to the works." Gaines won the debate and was elected.

SOAP. Originally used by the Republican managers during the campaign of 1880 as the cipher for "money" in their telegraphic despatches. In 1884 it was revived as a derisive war-cry aimed at the Republicans by their opponents.

SOBRIQUETS. Their name is legion and Populism appears to be a favored field for the propagation of such terms, as witness the familiar prefixes to the names of the leaders at St. Louis. There is "Cyclone" Davis and "Calamity" Weller, "Arkansas" Jones, "Blood-to-the-Bridles" Waite, "Umbrella" Bohannon, "Sockless" Simpson, "Buffalo" Jones of Oklahoma, "Legal-Tender" Coxey, "Whiskers" Pfeffer, and "Cipher" Donnelly. These are a few of the leaders. The full roster would queer an encyclopedia.

SOCIALISM. The *Courrier du Figaro* of Paris recently called upon its readers and correspondents to give concise definitions of Socialism. It offered a prize of one hundred francs for the best explanation of the term which plays such a part in the life of to-day. Among the definitions were the following:

"Socialism is a sum of theories and endeavors intended to bring about the greatest possible wealth or misery among all mankind by various means of legal compulsion."

"Socialism is that state of society where the coachman of his gracious lordship could give up his seat on the box to his master without difficulty in order to take the latter's cushioned place in the carriage."

"Socialism is an ink-bottle, or fishing in muddy waters, or a cuckoo which breaks the eggs in another's nest in order to lay its own eggs there."

"Socialism is the opportunism of communism."

"Socialism is the money of other people."

"Socialism is the egoism of the lower classes which seeks to strangle the egoism of those above them."

"Modern Socialism is the revolution of the stomach which, for a century, has been following the revolution of the mind."

"Socialism in the nineteenth century is what 'nature' was in the eighteenth century—the word which is in the mouths of all people and which no one understands."

"What is Socialism? For the politician it is an income of nine thousand francs and a free pass on the railroads."

"Socialism is the right not to die of hunger which the unfortunates have in a country where so many people perish from indigestion."

"Socialism is professed by a party led by the charlatans of social science."

SOLID SOUTH. Col. John S. Mosby first used this in a letter to the New York *Herald*, advocating the election of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876.

SOUND MONEY. "What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation, which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill exchanges for the illusions of a debased currency, and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world."
—Grover Cleveland.

SOUP. The phrase, "He's in the soup," in a political sense, meaning that a candidate has been defeated or otherwise come to grief, made its appearance in New York during the Presidential campaign of 1888.

SPELLBINDER. A political orator boasting of his ability to keep an audience spell-bound. Generally used for a paid campaign orator, whose value is in an inverse ratio to his sense of his own ability.

SPLIT TICKET. See *Ticket*.

SPOILS. "To the victor belong the spoils of the enemy," said William L. Marcy, of New York, in the United States Senate, in 1832, and shortly thereafter the suggestion was acted upon. Spoils in political diction mean the minor offices portioned out among the workers. See *Civil Service*.

SPREAD-EAGLE. High-flown patriotic talk. See *Jingoism*.

STALWART. A Republican who stands by his party, right or wrong. The "Stalwarts" arose out of the Republican Convention of 1880, led by Roscoe Conkling and others who stood firmly (stalwartly) for a third term for Grant.

STAR. "A star for every State, and a State for every star."—R. C. Winthrop, address on Boston Common, 1862.

STARS AND STRIPES. The flag of the United States of America, consisting of thirteen stripes of red and white, representing the thirteen original colonies, and a blue "union," bearing white stars corresponding in number with the States, a star being added to the regulation flag whenever a new State is admitted to the Union.

STATE RIGHTS. The Political creed which favors the retention of independent powers by individual States as opposed to "Centralization" (q.v.).

STEALING ONE'S THUNDER. An expression used of an orator who steals his speech from another. The origin is as follows: John Dennes, the English critic and dramatist (1657-1734), invented some artificial thunder which the manager of the Drury Lane Theatre rejected, in connection with Dennes's play, but afterward used in a representation of *Macbeth*. Upon hearing this, the unfortunate playwright exclaimed: "They won't act my tragedy, but they steal my thunder."

STELLA. A name for the \$3 gold pieces issued, but never placed in general circulation.

STILL HUNT. Originally a sporting term, but applied during the campaign of 1876 to political methods conducted in secret, or under-handed methods.

STRADDLE. A stock-broker's term which acquired a political meaning during the campaign of 1884; as, "The straddle in the platform," meaning an attempt to provide for any event in the future or meet the views of people who hold diverse opinions.

STRAIGHT-OUTS. Thorough-going, uncompromising; as, "Straight-out Republicans."

STRAIGHT TICKET. See *Ticket*.

STUFFER. One who stuffs ballot boxes with fraudulent votes.

STUMP. "On the stump," to "make a stump speech," to "stump the West for Harrison," or the like. The term originated on the frontiers when the country was newly cleared of its forests, and the stump of a tree often afforded the most convenient rostrum for a political speaker.

SUFFRAGE, THE RIGHT OF. The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one-half of the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in several States six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

SUGAR TRUST SCANDAL. The actions of certain United States Senators in dealing with the Havemeyers, the heads of the Sugar Trust, formed the subject of much animadversion and won for the voters for bounty-fed sugar the title "Senators from Havemeyer" (q.v.).

SWALLOW TAILS. Another name for a rich Democrat. See *Short Hairs* and *Silk Stockings*.

TABOO. A verb adapted from the Polynesian dialect, meaning to prohibit.

TAMMANY. Tammany, Tamendy, or Tammenund was an Indian chief of the Delaware nation who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a great friend of the whites, and was famous in tradition for so many other virtues that in the latter days of the Revolution he was facetiously adopted as the patron saint of the new Republic. A society called the Tammany Society was founded in New York City, May 12, 1789, originally for benevolent purposes, but it ultimately developed into a mere political engine, becoming the principal instrument of the managers of the Democratic party in New York City. The number of the general committee arose to over 1,400, delegates ultimately being sent from each district and precinct; and finally a central "committee on organization" was chosen from this unwieldy body, whose chairman was "boss" of the hall. The most notorious of these "bosses" was William M. Tweed, whose gigantic frauds, and those of the "ring" of which he was the chief, were finally exposed in 1871; Tweed was convicted, and died in gaol while suits were pending against him for the recovery by the city of \$6,000,000. This catastrophe sadly crippled the power of Tammany, but its influence in politics was by no means killed even then, and it has since, with its leaning towards a protective tariff, proved a constant source of insecurity and danger to the Democratic party at large. Its influence was thrown into the scale against Hancock, successfully, in 1880, and against Cleveland, unsuccessfully, in 1884, and the organization is still strong enough to carry its candidate for the mayoralty, even against a combination of opposing forces.

TARIFF. A tariff is a table of duties charged on the imports or exports of a country. The word is said to be derived from the Moorish port of Tarifa, where duties were levied on African commerce. In Great Britain the tariff imposes no export duties, and applies only to import duties levied for the purposes of revenue. In the United States, also, the term is applied exclusively to import duties, which are fixed by Congress, and levied for purposes of protection. The McKinley tariff, placing a high duty upon all foreign imported goods, with the view of protecting native manufactures of the United States, came into operation October, 1890. Protective tariffs are in operation in most of the continental countries, Canada and Australia.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY. A Democratic campaign cry embodying the principles of the Wilson Bill (q.v.) and as opposed to the McKinley Bill (q.v.).

TARIFF, THE. *Tariff Legislation for 100 Years.*—The first Tariff Act was signed by President Washington on July 4, 1789. The new Government had just been established, and

the object of the law was to put money into the empty Treasury of the Republic. Alexander Hamilton was the author of the measure, which was modeled on the 5 per cent import duty that the Congress of the Confederation had tried in vain to impose. This first law imposed specific duties on forty-seven articles and ad valorem rates of $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 per cent on four commodities or small groups. The unenumerated goods were compelled to pay 5 per cent. The second Tariff Act passed the House by a vote of 39 to 13, and passed the Senate without a division. It was approved by the President on August 10, 1790. This Act was longer than its predecessor and the scale of duties was higher. Then followed the Act of May 2, 1792, which became operative in the following July. It raised the duty on unenumerated merchandise to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and that on many articles paying $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. Another Tariff bill was passed on June 7, 1794, going into effect on July 1. It imposed numerous rates in addition to those already payable, some of them specific and others $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent ad valorem. Additional tariff measures were enacted on March 3, and July 8, 1797, and on May 13, 1800. The Acts imposed additional rates, and there was a further increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on March 26, 1804, on all imports then paying ad valorem rates. The whole industrial situation of the country was changed suddenly and radically in 1807-8. Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees were followed by the English Orders in Council, and Mr. Jefferson's administration retaliated for the outrages on our commerce by the celebrated Embargo act in December, 1807. This was followed by the Non-Intercourse Act in 1809, and by a declaration of war against England in 1812. During the progress of hostilities all commercial intercourse with Great Britain was, of course, suspended, and all import duties were doubled as a war measure. This is known as the "Tariff of 1812." It passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 76 to 48, and received the sanction of the Senate by 20 votes in its favor to 9 against it. Amendments to it were adopted on February 25, and again on July 29, 1812. On February 15, 1816, the additional duties imposed by the Act of 1812 were repealed, and additional duties of 42 per cent, to take effect on July 1, were substituted, but the law did not go into operation. From 1812 to 1816 the average rate on all imports was 32.73 per cent, the range being from 6.84 per cent in 1815 to 69.03 in 1813.

The Lowndes-Calhoun Bill.—The next great Tariff measure is known as the Lowndes-Calhoun bill. It was approved April 27, 1846, took effect the following July, and may be said to be the first of the protective tariffs. It was not wholly set aside until 1842, under the administration of Mr. Polk. The ad valorem duties under it ranged from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 per cent.

The unenumerated goods paid 15 per cent, the manufacturers of iron and other metals generally 15 per cent, the majority of woolen goods 25 per cent, cotton goods 25 per cent, "with clauses establishing 'minimums'"—that is, in reckoning duties, 25 cents per square yard was to be deemed the minimum cost of cotton cloth; unbleached and uncolored yarn, 60 cents, and bleached or colored yarn, 75 cents per pound. These rates became practically prohibitory on the cheaper goods. The law was amended April 20, 1818, and again on March 3, 1819. It had the support of New England and the Middle States, but the South was opposed to it. From 1817 to 1820 the average rate on imports was 26.52 per cent; from 1821 to 1824, 35.02 per cent; and from 1821 to 1824, on dutiable goods only, 36.83 per cent. This general increase of duties was due to the necessity of providing for the interest on the heavy debt incurred by the second war with England. The Clay Tariff followed in 1824. The vote in the House was close—107 to 102; and there was a majority of only 4 in the Senate. New England and the South voted against the measure, while on the other side were ranged the West and Middle States. It received the President's signature on May 22, 1824, and went into effect July 1. It remained in force in almost its entirety until 1842. It raised the duty on woolen goods from 25 to 30 per cent for one year, and then to 33½ per cent. There was a "minimum" of 30 cents per square yard on cotton cloth. Wool over 10 cents a pound was rated at 20 per cent until June 1, 1825, then 25 per cent for one year, and then 50 per cent. The average rate on all imports from 1825 to 1828 was 47.17 per cent and on dutiable goods 50.29 per cent.

The "Tariff of Abominations."—The "Tariff of Abominations," as it is called, was approved May 19, 1828, and went into operation part the following July, and part in September. In the House 105 members voted for it and 94 members, mostly from New England and the South, against it. In the Senate the vote was 26 to 21. It had special reference to iron, wool and manufacturers of wool. The duty on wool was four cents per pound and 40 per cent for one year; then four cents and 45 per cent for a year; then four cents and 50 per cent. Somewhat lower duties were provided for in an Act passed on May 24, 1828, again in May, 1830, and still again on July 13, 1832. The average duty on all goods from 1829 to 1832 was 47.81 per cent and on all dutiable articles 51.55 per cent. The Modifying Tariff of 1832 was intended "to correct the inequalities of that of 1828." It was passed by the Whigs, or National Republicans, and levied high duties on cotton and woolen goods and other articles to which protection was meant to be applied. The vote in the House was 132 to 65, and in the Senate 32 to 16, the votes in favor of

it coming from all sections of the country. The New England vote in the House was a tie. It was approved on July 14, and took effect on March 3, 1833. The existing duties were superseded by the Act, some of them reduced and a few raised. In a separate act of the same date railroad iron was made free. Under its operation the average rate on imports in 1832-33, during the ten months it was in force, was 28.99 per cent and dutiable articles 38.25 per cent. The Compromise Tariff of 1833 provided for taking off one-third of the duties each year until a uniform rate on all of 20 per cent should be reached. It passed the House by 119 to 85, and Senate by 29 to 16. New England then joined the Middle States in voting for high protective duties. It was approved on March 2, 1833, the day before the Tariff of 1832 went into operation, and took effect on January 1, 1834. The terms of the compromise were that all duties which in the Tariff of 1832 exceeded 20 per cent should have one-tenth of the excess over 20 per cent taken off on January 1, 1834; one-tenth more on January 1, 1836; again one-tenth in 1838, and another one-tenth in 1840; so that by 1840 four-tenths of the excess over 20 per cent would be disposed of. Then on January 1, 1842, one-half of this remaining excess was to be taken off, and on July 1, 1842, the other half of the remaining excess was to go. There would, therefore, after July 1, 1842, have been a uniform rate of 20 per cent on all articles. The average duty on all imports from 1834 to 1842 was 19.25 per cent, and on dutiable articles 34.73 per cent.

The Tariff of 1842.—The Tariff of 1842 was passed by the Whigs as a party measure, and was avowedly protective. It took effect on August 30, 1842, changed all existing rates, was amended in March, 1, 1843, and died December 1, 1846. New England and the Middle States gave it strong support. The South was earnest in opposition and the West was a tie. The average rate on all imports under it was 26.92 per cent and on dutiable articles 33.47 per cent. The Polk-Walker Tariff of 1846 is one of the most noteworthy acts in the fiscal history of our government. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, who was President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, laid down these principles as a basis for revenue reform in his celebrated report of 1845.

"No more money shall be collected than is needed for economical administration. The duty on no article should exceed the lowest rate which will yield the largest revenue. Below such rate discrimination shall be made, or for imperative reasons an article may be made free. Luxuries should be taxed at the minimum rate for revenue. Duties should be all ad valorem, and never specific. Duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union without respect to class or section."

The bill framed on this basis was approved by Mr. Polk on July 30, 1846. It passed the House by 114 to 95, the East being in opposition and the West and South in support. The vote in the Senate on a third reading was a tie, and Vice-President Dallas gave the casting vote in the affirmative. The Senate on the final passage stood 28 to 27. This act superseded the Whig tariff, and remained in force until 1861. It swept away specific and compound duties. It divided all dutiable merchandise into eight classes, which introduced greater simplicity into the whole system of custom regulations. The average duties on all imports, was from 1847 to 1857, 23.20 per cent and on dutiable articles 26.22 per cent. The tariff of 1857, which was the next in order, made a still further reduction in duties. It was approved on March 3, 1857, took effect on July 1, and remained in force until April 1, 1861. New England united with the South in giving it 123 votes to 72 in the House, and in the Senate 33 to 12. The average duty on all goods, from 1858 to 1861, was 15.66 per cent and on dutiable articles 20.12 per cent.

The Morrill Tariff.—The Morrill Tariff of 1861 differed from all its predecessors in that it provided for a general system of compound and differential duties, specific and ad valorem, and also made a distinction between goods imported from different parts of the world. It passed the House on May 11, 1860, by a vote of 105 to 64, and the Senate on February 20, 1861, by a vote of 25 to 14. From the first, through all the cumbrous legislation that has followed in its wake, it has been avowedly protective. It was frequently changed during the War of the Rebellion, ostensibly for purposes of revenue. At an early period in its history the number of rates ran up to over two thousand. From 1861 to 1869 every year produced some enlargement of the original scheme. In 1870 there was some modification of rates, generally in the line of reduction. Tea and coffee, taxed since 1861, were then put upon the free list, and the duties on cotton and woolen goods, wool, iron, paper, glass and leather were lowered about 10 per cent. The free list was somewhat enlarged, but the reduction was rescinded in the Act of March 3, 1875. The duty on quinine was abolished on July 1, 1879. The average duty on all imports, from 1862 to 1883, was 34.16 per cent and on dutiable articles 42.74 per cent. The Commission Tariff was passed by the House on March 3, 1883, by a vote of 152 to 116, and passed the Senate on March 2, the vote being 32 to 31. This was the tariff which was in force until October 6, 1890, when it was superseded, except as to tobacco and tin-plate, by the operation of the McKinley Bill. Under it the average had been put by Senator Carlisle at 45½ per cent, while Senator Aldrich insisted that the average was 45.13 per cent. As to the average rate under the Tariff of 1890, or McKinley

Tariff, Senator Aldrich and Carlisle again differed, the former estimating it about 41 per cent., while Mr. Carlisle computed it at 50 per cent—the highest in the history of the government. It passed the House by a vote of 152 to 81, and the Senate by a vote of 33 to 27. For later enactments see *McKinley Bill* and *Wilson Bill*.

TATTOOED MAN. An epithet applied to James G. Blaine from a cartoon which appeared in *Puck* in 1884, wherein he was represented as indelibly tattooed with all the political charges which had ever been brought against him.

TEETOTAL. See *Drys* and *Prohibition Party*.

TEMPERANCE PARTY. A local name for Republicans in Maine in 1854; also, in general, the Prohibition party.

THIRD HOUSE. The Lobby (q.v.).

THIRTEEN. THE OLD THIRTEEN, or THE GOOD OLD THIRTEEN. The thirteen American colonies which revolted from British rule and formed the United States.

TO THROW MUD. This, in American political slang, is to bespatter an adversary with abuse or calumny. A mud slinger is one who deals in this sort of warfare. Archbishop Whately's saying, "If you only throw dirt enough, some of it is sure to stick," is frequently quoted in America with "mud" substituted for "dirt."

THROWN DOWN. Rejected by a caucus, or at the polls. See *Marble-heart* and *Glad-hand*.

TICKET. A list of candidates placed in nomination for office, as the "Democratic ticket," the "Prohibition ticket," etc. A "straight ticket" comprises all the regular party nominations; a "split ticket" represents different divisions of a party; a "mixed ticket" combines the nominees of different parties; a "scratch ticket" is one from which one or more names have been erased.

TIGER. The badge of the Democratic party, especially of the New York Tammany braves. See *Elephant*, *Democratic Rooster*.

TILDEN ON A DEGRADED CURRENCY. Samuel J. Tilden, the greatest of modern Democrats, once said: "The people never will tolerate a permanently irredeemable and degraded currency. They scout the absurd and impious idea that such is their inevitable doom, and they will not suffer man to inflict upon them an evil from which heaven has spared them amid its severest retributions."

TIN GOOSE, THE. An irreverent name for the mace of the House of Representatives. It consists of a bundle of thirteen ebony rods entwined and bound together with silver bands. The thirteen ebony sticks represent the thirteen original States of the Union. They are surmounted by a globe of silver, upon which the hemispheres are traced, while a silver eagle, with outstretched wings, is perched upon the summit of the globe. It was made in 1884 and weighs twenty pounds.

TIPPECANOE. A nickname for Gen. William Harrison, ninth President of the United States.

TISSUE BALLOTS. Ballots printed on this paper, so that a single voter can deposit a number of them at once and the same time without detection. Tissue ballots are believed to have been invented in North Carolina in 1876 to facilitate overpowering the negro vote at local elections.

TORY. When the Declaration of Independence compelled a definition of the lines between royalists and rebels, Tories naturally remained loyal to the crown, while Whigs generally espoused the patriot cause. After the Revolution the word Tory dropped out of popular usage save as a term of opprobrium. See *Whig*.

TRADE DOLLAR. The United States issued the trade dollar under the Act of February 12, 1873; it was coined first in 1875, and was discontinued by Act of March 3, 1887. It was never a legal tender, for more than \$5, and only temporarily was it such tender, but as it contained more silver than the standard dollar it passed as current for a time.

TRANQUILITY DOLLAR. The one-dollar silver certificate of 1896, with ornate designs and an overplus of ink, was thus termed on account of the archaic spelling of the word tranquillity, with a single l. The authorities claimed that the designer and the Bureau of Engraving followed the spelling found in the Constitution of the United States.

TREASURY NOTES. "Treasury," or Sherman notes, are the notes given in payment for the silver bought under the Sherman law of 1890. The greenbacks have been redeemed in gold since 1878, and the Sherman notes have been redeemed in gold, except when the holder asked for silver.

TRUTH ABOUT A CHEAP DOLLAR, THE. "The truth about the matter is, what this country needs is 'a day's work for every man who wants to labor,' and it wants the markets for our farmers' produce which employed and well-paid laborers always make. Nobody wants a cheap dollar except the man who wants to repudiate his obligations. The

man who wants a cheap dollar is prompted by the same motive that actuates the individual who passes money that is counterfeit. The difference is only in degree. Even if the question of crucifixion were up this year, better a thousand times 'be crucified upon a cross of gold' with a crown of thorns upon your head and with the jewel of intelligence and honor shining on your forehead than go shouting down to everlasting ignominy with your pockets all inflated by the depreciated tributes of betrayal and dishonor. We had a prosperous country only a little while ago. We want it back again. What becomes of me is of little consequence to this republic, but what becomes of the republic is of immense importance to us all."—Congressman R. G. Cousins at Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 30, 1896.

UNCLE HORACE. A nickname for Horace Boies, of Iowa. See *Affidavit Fare*.

UNCLE JERRY. A nickname for Jerry Simpson.

UNCLE SAM. This nickname for United States appears to have first gained currency during the second war with England (1812-14). U. S. Grant was so called from his initials.

UNIT OF VALUE: WHAT WAS IT? THE. A Gold Dollar or a Silver Dollar? Alexander Hamilton, in his report, upon the basis of which the Act of 1792 was passed, discovered that there was some difficulty in defining the dollar, which is to be understood as constituting the present money unit (p. 457). The dollar of that time was of varying weight. Finally he says: "The sum of money of account of each State, corresponding with the nominal value of the dollar in such State, corresponds also with 24 grains and 6-8 of a grain of fine gold, and with something between 368 and 374 grains of fine silver" (p. 458). The only money in use before 1792 was Spanish coin. The Spanish dollars varied in weight; some of those in circulation contained 374 grains of pure silver, and the latest issues only 368 grains; consequently, the ratio of 15 to 1 having been chosen, since $24\frac{3}{4}$ grains of gold was the equivalent of a dollar, 15 times $24\frac{3}{4}$ would fix the number of grains in the silver dollar, or $371\frac{1}{4}$; that is, no silver dollar existed at that time containing $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains which could be adopted as a unit, but it was created by starting from the recognized unit of $24\frac{3}{4}$ grains of gold.

Then Hamilton passed to another point: "The next inquiry toward a right determination of what ought to be the future money unit of the United States turns upon these questions: Whether it ought to be peculiarly attached to either of the metals in preference to the other or not? and, if to either, to which of them?" (p. 458).

It would seem as if Hamilton anticipated just such possible misconceptions as those held by the Free Silver party,

that the unit was only in silver, for he says: "If the general declaration that the dollar shall be the money unit of the United States could be understood to give it a superior legality in payments, the institution of coins of gold and the declaration that each of them shall be equal to a certain number of dollars would appear to destroy that inference. And the circumstance of making the dollar the unit in the money of account seems to be rather matter of form than of substance" (p. 459). "The Secretary is, upon the whole, strongly inclined to the opinion that a preference ought to be given to neither of the metals for the money unit. Perhaps, if either were to be preferred, it ought to be gold rather than silver." The reason for preferring gold was: "As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its great rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a pre-eminence in value over silver, as it has hitherto had, a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will be more stationary. The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the state of the latter rather than in that of the former" (p. 40). Hamilton favored the policy of having the unit of both gold and silver, saying: "But upon the whole, it seems to be most advisable, as has been observed, not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this cannot be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money."

VALUE is "the quantity of other commodities for which a thing can be exchanged in open market."

VENDUE. (French *vendu*, sold) A shameless assignment of office to the highest bidders.

WAR CRIES. First introduced in the Presidential campaign of 1854. See *Blaine and Yell*.

WAR HORSE. A nickname apt to be applied to any energetic political worker. It is used derisively as well as in an honorable sense. The combinations in which this occurs are too numerous for specification, but one may be cited as peculiarly picturesque: "The War Horse of Shawangunk" (pronounced "Shongum," a range of mountains in Northern New Jersey).

WASHINGTONIANS. Under this name early advocates of a Temperance or Prohibition party organized, about 1840.

WATCH DOG OF THE TREASURY. Francis Elias Spinner.

WATERTANK MARSTON. An epithet applied at the Popocratic Convention in Chicago to Delegate Marston, of Louisiana who prefaced and punctuated a brief speech with many glasses of water.

WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY, AND THEY ARE OURS. Oliver Hazard Perry, after the victory of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

WEIGHT OF A MILLION DOLLARS. The United States gold dollar contains 25.8 troy grains. A troy pound contains 5,760 troy grains, but the ordinary pound of currency, avoirdupois, weighs 7,000 troy grains. Therefore, \$1,000,000 in United States gold coin weigh 3,686.4 pounds avoirdupois. A United States standard silver dollar weighs 412.5 troy grains, and \$1,000,000 in United States silver coin of the present standard weigh 56.931 pounds avoirdupois or nearly 28¼ tons.

WETS. The opponents of the *Drys*.

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?" Asked at the National Republican Convention, Chicago, 1880, by Webster Flannigan. The answer was, "The Offices."

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? SAY!" "As long as I count the votes, what are you going to do about it? Say!"—William Marcy Tweed.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH —? HE'S ALL RIGHT." See *He's All Right*.

"WHERE AM I AT?" A charge of intoxication preferred by Congressman T. E. Watson against Congressman Cobb of Alabama, who, in a speech on the Rockwell-Noyes election-contest case from New York, it was alleged, had paused to inquire: "Where am I at?" Judge Cobb said the liquid he drank during debate was hot tea from the house restaurant. He explained the remark by saying that frequent interruptions by members had caused him to lose track of the manuscript from which he was reading and in the embarrassment he had appealed to the speaker with the inquiry: "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?" not "Where am I at?" This put a different phase on the matter. Several members testified specifically that Judge Cobb was rational and, in general, that drunkenness among congressmen was less frequent than among the fathers of the Republic. The matter was finally dropped after a mild report from the special committee. See *Wild Ass Foal*.

WHIGS. The term "Whig" in United States history denotes who, in the colonial and revolutionary periods were opposed to the British rule: and also it is the name adopted in 1834 by the survivors of the old National Republican party, after its overwhelming defeat by Jackson in 1832. Jackson's bold action in dismissing members of his cabinet, and his relentless war upon the United States Bank, made him, in their eyes, a tyrant little less hateful than George III., and the old name of Whig was chosen as expressive of their revolt against one-man power. Webster, Clay, and other National Republicans and old Federalists readily accepted the name, under which they were defeated in 1836, and in 1841 won their first great victory in the return of President Harrison. The party died in 1852, slain by the hands of its own dissatisfied members.

WHIP-SAWING. The acceptance of fees or bribes from two opposing persons or parties. It is believed to have originated in the New York States Assembly and it is evidently derived from the whip-saw of mechanics which cuts both ways.

WHITE HOUSE, THE. The official residence of the President at Washington. Its proper title is the "Executive Mansion," the President's offices and reception rooms being in one wing of the building. This should not be confounded with the "White House" on the Pamunky river, in Virginia, often mentioned in histories of the Civil War. The latter, but for the fact that it stood in the track of armies, would have had only a local significance.

WHITE TRASH. Otherwise "poor white trash," or simply the "poor whites" of the slave-holding States. It is believed that the contemptuous addition of "trash" is due to the negroes who looked with disdain upon any non-slaveholding white man.

WHITEWASH. An expression popularly used to indicate a covering up of discreditable matters, as "a whitewashing report," "Mr. Blank's character has been whitewashed by his friends," etc.

WHOOPIING THE STATE. Speechmaking and arousing enthusiasm for a candidate. See *Spellbinder*.

WICKED PARTNERS. During the Presidential campaign of 1872, the New York *Sun* invented the term "wicked partners" as defining an alliance between two prominent politicians. The term was so apt that it at once took rank among Americanisms, especially in political relations. "It must be a case of 'wicked partner,'" is a common form of expression, meaning either that one has been betrayed by

an associate, or that one would like such to be the natural inference.

WIGWAM. Primarily an Indian word meaning a cabin or hut. The Tammany Society of Philadelphia called its place of meeting a wigwam as early as 1789, and during the Harrison campaign (see *Log Cabin*, etc.) log cabins were used as campaign meeting-places under the same name. As early as 1859-60 huge buildings of rough boards were erected for political meetings in large towns, and the practice has been kept up ever since. These, too, are known as wigwams. See *Tammany*.

WILD ASS FOAL. An epithet applied by Thos. B. Reed to Congressman T. E. Watson. See *Where am I at?*

WILD CAT. The term applied to depreciated paper currency before the war. That issued by the State of Michigan had a picture of a panther on the face of the note. The term came into fresh use in the free silver craze. See *Carpet-bagger* and *Greenbacker*.

WILLIPUS-WALLAPUS. A vulgar epithet invented by the *Atlanta Constitution* (or borrowed from the classic Rev. Sam Jones) for President Cleveland. Where Jones got it, or what it means, rivals the riddle of the Sphinx.

WILSON BILL. The tariff bill of 1888 as passed in 1893 and representing the Democratic doctrine of Protection for revenue only. It was named after William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

WINDBAG. A mouthy speaker, all froth and no facts, but an adept at wagging his only weapon, the jawbone of an ass.

WIRE-PULLER. The unsuspected political manager who causes events to take place as does the operator of a Marionette show, himself being invisible, and the machinery concealed. Mr. Lowell uses the term in his epigram, "The Boss":

"Skilled to pull wires, he baffles nature's hope,
Who sure intended him to stretch a rope."

YANKEE in America means only the natives or residents of the New England States. The balance of the world applies it to all Americans.

YANKEE DOODLE is the name of a song written by Shoniburg, an English army surgeon, in 1775, to ridicule the colonial militia. Subsequently taken up by the Continental soldiers, and now used exclusively by Americans.

YELL. Copied from the college boys. See *Blaine* and *War Cries*.

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES.—Average weekly wages paid to the general trades in countries with currencies on a gold basis. Compiled by the Department of State from the United States Consular Reports, published September, 1895.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.	Australia.	Brazil.*	France.	Germany.	England.	Italy.	Switzer-land.	Ontario, (Ottawa.)	United States.
	1894.	1884.	1894.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1881.	1891.
Building trades:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bricklayers	14.60	7.90	5.74	4.21	7.56	4 20	5.21	18.00	21.18
Hodcarriers	9 50	5.00	3.13	2.92	4.94	1 70	2 99	8 40	13.38
Masons	15.30	5 85	5.33	4.67	7.68	3 00	5 27	13.50	21.00
Plasterers	15.30	8 30	6 34	4.43	7.80	5.04	5 03	13.50	23.10
Slaters	15.30	8.25	5.65	4.20	7.10	4 20	4 35	..	21.00
Roofers .....	..	5.34	5.65	4.28	7.35	4 20	2 99	13.50	17.30
Plumbers	13.40	7.92	6.10	4.25	7 90	3 60	5 18	13.50	19.00
Carpenters	14.60	7.13	6 20	4.11	7 66	4 00	4 74	11 60	15.25
Gasfitters	13.40	7.02	6.07	4.08	7 66	3 40	5.04	13 50	11.90
Bakers	11.55	5.73	..	3 50	6.17	4.00	3 88	10.50	..
Blacksmiths	14.60	13.42	5.81	4.00	7.37	2 60	5.20	10.50	16.02
Bookbinders	16.54	3.58	5.75	4.20	6.77	3 80	4.68	10.00	..
Brickmakers .....	..	10.00	5.33	3.98	7.00	5.00	4 40	8 00	..
Brewers	11.90	4.56	4.43	5 00	6 85	..	3 78	15 00	..
Butchers	13.07	9.08	..	3.32	5 50	..	4.66	9.00	..
Brassfounders	16.00	7.06	6.54	4.38	7.47	4.00	4.92	..	..
Cabinetmakers	12.20	5.31	6.14	4.25	7.68	3.40	5.59	11.40	13.32
Confectioners	9.75	7.86	4.85	3.40	6.84	3.75	5.84	11.00	..
Cigarmakers	7.30	7.00	4.65	3.63	6.07	3 00	3.30	9.00	..
Coopers	13.86	6.45	5.58	3 97	7.50	2.60	4.78	9.00	16.08
Cutlers .....	..	..	5.16	3.90	7.00	3.80	4 93	..	..
Distillers	9.75	10.48	..	3.56	..	4.20	4.02	..	..
Drivers, Street Car. ....	..	6.89	4.47	3.44	..	3 60	3.84	10 00	..
Dyers .....	..	5.37	4.88	3.45	6 18	3 00	4.91	7 00	9.00
Engineers .....	..	7.35	5.12	8.38	6.00	6.25	15 00	..	..
Furriers .....	..	..	7.00	4 20	8.52	4.60	4.63	14 00	..
Gardeners .....	..	4 30	5 11	3 78	5.80	4.00	3.83	8.00	13.50
Hatters .....	..	10.32	5.50	4 36	6.10	5.25	3.84	..	..
Horseshoers .....	..	7.02	5 89	3.61	6 32	5.20	4 65	12.00	..
Jewelers	13.10	12.00	6.24	5.21	8.76	5.20	6.35	12 00	..
Laborers, Porters	9.60	3.35	4 00	3 11	4.70	3.80	3.63	7.00	8.88
Lithographers	13.40	12.90	7 17	5.60	7.07	..	5.51	12.00	..
Millwrights .....	..	15.00	6.74	4.18	6.97	..	6.30	12.00	16.80
Printers .....	..	12.00	6.64	..	7 17	4.60	5 92	..	16.42
Potters .....	..	3.87	4.78	3 60	5 20	5.20	4.17	..	..
Shoemakers .....	..	..	..	3 00	..	..	..	..	..
Stevedes	17.52	7.75	6.72	5 70	8.84	2.60	..	..	..
Stonecutters .....	..	..	5.18	4 85	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tanners	9.24	..	..	3 80	6.35	2.20	4 92	8.25	..
Tailors	13.40	6.36	5.62	3.41	7.40	4 00	6.26	9.00	..
Teamsters	10.94	3.54	5 57	2.96	5.37	1 50	..	8.40	10.80
Telegraph Operators .....	..	10.75	6.92	5.11	11.00	5 20	..	7 50	..
Tinsmiths	12.40	7.02	5.50	3 55	6.50	7.50	6.60	6.00	14.35

* The gold standard prevails in Brazil, but the actual currency is paper, which is now valued at about 19 cents per milreis, while the gold milreis is worth 4.6 cents. As the rates given are based upon a gold standard, and as it is now most likely that labor is paid in paper currency, it follows that the purchasing power of the paper-currency wage is only about one-third the purchasing power of the rates given in the table, and that labor has suffered to that extent, unless wages have been trebled in the meantime.

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES.—Average weekly wages paid to the general trades in countries with currencies on a silver basis. Compiled by the Department of State from the United States Consular Reports, published September, 1895.

GENERAL TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.	Austria.*	China.	Colombia, (Barranquilla).	Ecuador, (Guayaquil).	Japan.	Mexico.	Peru.	Russia.	Venezuela.
	1884.	1891.	1884.	1884.	1892.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1884.
Building trades:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bricklayers.....	3.58	1 64	7.74	7.50	2 04	10.00	9 00	4.32	9.00
Hodcarriers.....	2.05	1 13	3.90	4.50	1 14	3.60	5.40	2.45	4 63
Masons.....	3.73	1.60	7.74	7.50	2.18	10.80	14.76	6.72	9.74
Plasterers.....	4.00	1.50	7.74	7.50	1.56	4.25	9.00	4.00	9.40
Slaters.....	4.00	..	7.74	..	..	..	..	4 20	13.20
Roofers.....	4.20	1.60	7.74	7.50	1.80	8.40	..	3.75	8.70
Plumbers.....	4.11	1.56	14.50	10.00	..	..	..	4.32	..
Carpenters.....	5.10	2.15	7.74	10.80	1.56	..	9 00	3.30	9.84
Gasfitters.....	6.00	..	14.50	8.00	..	..	..	3.70	18.00
Bakers.....	4.72	2.80	4.84	10.00	..	7.60	3.60	2.92	12.00
Blacksmiths.....	3.18	1.25	9.66	9.00	1.85	8.00	16.30	3.72	12.83
Bookbinders.....	4 00	..	4 84	7.50	..	5.50	13.80	3.42	10.25
Brickmakers.....	3.10	1.64	4.84	7.50	..	6.00	9.20	2.80	9.16
Brewers.....	5.87	3.50	..	..	..	6.00	20.00	4.00	..
Butchers.....	3.60	2.25	3.84	9.00	..	5 40	12.30	2.91	11.75
Brassfounders.....	4.40	1.62	..	10.00	3.00	10.00	..	4.20	..
Cabinetmakers.....	3.00	2.25	7.74	10.00	..	10.00	14.76	5.76	14.45
Confectioners.....	3.04	2.80	4.84	9.00	..	5.00	4.20	3.30	10.38
Cigarmakers.....	3.04	1.40	4.84	8.00	..	4.50	7.50	5.00	12.50
Coopers.....	3.90	1.63	..	10.00	..	7.25	7.50	3.66	..
Cutters.....	3.00	2.13	..	..	..	..	..	3.91	..
Distillers.....	3.00	3.50	3.84	12.00	..	4.00	..	4.00	13.50
Teamsters.....	2.20	..	3.84	9.00	..	3.60	3.50	3.60	..
Drivers, Street Car.	3 68	..	4.84	9.00	..	3.00	7.40	2.95	8.50
Dyers.....	3.80	1.75	..	..	..	3.16	..	3.16	10.00
Engravers.....	..	1.75	..	9.00	1.52	4.66	19.75	4.66	..
Furriers.....	3.67	2.56	..	..	..	3.66	..	3.66	13.00
Gardeners.....	..	1.50	3.84	..	..	3.90	5.00	3.90	6.50
Hatters.....	3.85	1.50	3.84	8.00	..	5.10	9.00	5.10	..
Horseshoers.....	3.48	1.56	9.66	12.00	..	3.75	..	3.75	..
Jewelers.....	4.74	1.88	9.66	12.00	..	4.15	13.90	4.15	..
Laborers, Porters.....	3.00	1.00	3.84	8.00	1.14	2.90	3.50	2.88	7.85
Millwrights.....	3.10	1.88	..	20.00	..	3.30	..	3.30	..
Potters.....	4.85	1.88	4.84	2.75	1.80	5.76	..	5.76	..
Printers.....	3.40	2.25	4.84	10.00	1.75	5.76	9.42	5.76	12.00
Shoemakers.....	..	1.45	..	9.00	..	..	..	..	10.00
Stevedores.....	7.40	1.88	5.92	9.00	..	9.00	4.92	2.88	..
Stonecutters.....	4.15	1.75	..	..	2.18	..	..	..	..
Tanners.....	3.00	1.50	5.92	8.00	..	3.00	4.92	4.90	12.00
Tailors.....	4.03	2.50	4.84	10.00	{ \$1.70 } { \$2.95 }	7.14	4.92	3.42	12.50
Telegraph Operators...	6.75	6.00	12.00	27.00	..	11.50	12.10	5.25	11.38
Tinsmiths.....	3.70	1.10	5.92	10.00	..	7.50	7.50	3.96	14.00

* Although the gold standard now prevails in Austria-Hungary, the silver standard prevailed up to August, 1892. As will be noted in the tables printed in Consular Reports, showing the value of foreign coins, the Austrian silver florin, the old money unit of the Empire, fluctuated in value from 47.6 cents in 1874 to 32 cents in July, 1892, when it was superseded by the gold crown, with a fixed value of 20.3 cents. The downward course of the old silver florin must be taken into account in the Austrian wage-rate, thus scaling still further the very low rate which prevailed in that country. † A week of seven days. ‡ Tailors employed on native clothes. § Employed in making foreign clothes.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF U. S. GOVERNMENT, 1863-95.—REVENUE BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEARS.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Miscellaneous Sources.			Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditures.
				Sales of Public Lands.	Premiums on Loans & Sales of Gold Coin.	Other Miscellaneous Items.		
1863.....	\$69,059,642	\$37,640,788	\$1,485,104	\$167,617	\$602,345	\$3,741,794	\$112,697,291	\$*602,043,434
1864.....	102,316,163	109,741,134	475,649	588,333	21,174,101	30,331,401	264,626,772	*600,695,870
1865.....	84,928,261	209,464,215	1,206,573	996,553	11,683,447	25,441,566	333,714,605	*963,840,619
1866.....	179,046,682	309,226,813	1,974,754	665,031	38,083,056	29,036,314	558,032,620	37,223,203
1867.....	176,417,811	266,027,537	4,200,234	1,163,576	27,787,330	15,037,522	490,634,010	133,091,335
1868.....	164,464,600	191,087,589	1,788,146	1,348,715	29,203,629	17,745,404	405,638,083	28,297,798
1869.....	180,048,427	158,356,461	765,686	4,020,344	13,755,491	13,997,339	370,943,747	48,068,469
1870.....	194,538,374	184,899,756	229,103	3,350,482	15,295,644	12,942,118	411,255,478	101,601,917
1871.....	206,270,408	143,098,164	580,355	2,388,647	8,892,840	22,093,541	383,323,945	91,146,757
1872.....	216,370,287	130,642,178	.....	2,575,714	9,412,638	15,106,051	374,106,868	96,588,905
1873.....	188,089,523	113,729,314	1873	2,882,312	11,560,531	17,161,270	333,738,205	43,302,959
1874.....	163,103,834	102,409,785	.....	1,852,429	5,037,665	17,075,043	289,478,755	2,344,882
1875.....	157,167,722	110,007,494	.....	1,413,640	3,979,280	15,431,915	288,000,051	13,376,658
1876.....	148,071,985	116,700,732	93,799	1,129,467	4,029,281	17,456,776	287,482,039	29,022,242
1877.....	130,956,493	118,630,408	.....	976,254	405,777	18,031,655	269,000,587	30,340,578
1878.....	130,170,680	110,581,625	.....	1,079,743	317,102	20,585,697	257,763,879	20,799,552
1879.....	137,250,048	113,561,611	.....	924,781	1,505,048	25,194,851	273,827,184	6,879,301
1880.....	186,522,065	124,009,374	31	1,016,507	110	23,978,525	333,526,611	65,883,653
1881.....	198,159,676	135,264,386	1,517	2,201,863	.....	25,154,851	360,782,293	100,069,405
1882.....	220,410,730	146,497,595	160,142	4,753,140	.....	31,703,643	403,525,250	145,543,811
1883.....	214,766,497	144,720,369	108,157	7,955,864	.....	30,796,695	398,287,582	132,879,444
1884.....	195,067,490	121,586,073	70,721	9,810,705	.....	21,384,882	348,519,870	104,393,626
1885.....	181,471,939	112,498,726	.....	5,705,986	.....	24,014,055	323,690,706	63,463,771
1886.....	192,905,023	116,805,936	108,240	5,630,999	.....	20,989,528	336,439,727	93,956,589
1887.....	217,286,893	118,823,391	32,892	9,254,286	.....	26,005,815	371,403,278	103,471,098
1888.....	219,091,174	124,296,872	1,566	11,202,017	.....	24,674,446	379,266,065	111,341,274
1889.....	223,832,742	130,881,514	.....	8,038,652	.....	24,297,151	387,050,059	87,761,081
1890.....	229,668,585	142,606,706	.....	6,358,273	.....	24,447,420	403,080,983	85,010,272
1891.....	219,522,205	145,686,249	.....	4,029,535	.....	23,374,457	392,612,447	26,838,542
1892.....	177,452,964	133,971,072	.....	3,261,876	.....	20,251,872	354,937,784	9,914,454
1893.....	203,355,017	160,296,130	.....	3,182,090	.....	18,253,898	385,818,629	2,341,674
1894.....	131,818,531	147,111,232	.....	1,673,637	.....	17,118,618	297,722,019	*69,803,201
1895.....	152,158,617	143,421,722	.....	1,103,347	.....	16,706,438	313,390,075	*42,805,223

Total receipts of the U. S. from the beginning of the Government, 1789 to 1895, have been: Customs, \$7,115,871,500; internal revenue, \$4,716,730,904; direct tax \$23,131,964; public lands, \$289,726,594; miscellaneous, \$763,202,129; total, excluding loans—\$13,223,947,756.
 * Expenditures in excess of revenue.

EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEARS.	Premium on Loans and Purchase of Bonds, etc.	Other civil and Miscellaneous It us.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Expenditures.
1863.....	.....	\$23 256 965	\$599, 98 601	\$53 221 964	\$3 154 457	\$1 078 992	\$24 729 847	\$714,740,725
1864.....	.....	27 505 599	690,791 843	85 725 995	2 629 859	4,983,924	53,685 422	865 322,612
1865.....	\$1,717 900	43 947 658	1,031,323,361	122 612 945	5,116 837	16,338 811	77 397 712	1,297 555 224
1866.....	58 477	41 036 962	284,449,702	43 324 119	3,247 065	15,605,352	133 067,742	520 809 417
1867.....	10 813,349	51 110 224	95 224,416	31 034 011	4,642 532	20 936 552	143 781 592	357 542 675
1868.....	7,001 151	53 009 868	123 246 649	25 775 503	4,100 682	23,782 387	140 424 046	377 340 285
1869.....	1,674,680	56 474 062	78 501 991	20 000 758	7 042 923	28 476 292	130 691 243	322 865 278
1870.....	15,996,556	53,237 462	57 455 675	21,780 230	3,407 938	28 340 202	129 635 498	309 653,561
1871.....	9,016,795	60 481 916	25,799 992	19 431 027	7,426 997	34,443 895	125 576 566	292 177 188
1872.....	6,938 267	60 984 757	23,372 157	21 249 810	7,951 729	28,533 403	117 357 840	277 517 963
1873.....	5,105 920	73 328 110	40 323 138	23 326 257	7,951 705	29 359 427	104 750 688	290 345 245
1874.....	1,395,074	69 641 593	42 513,927	30 932 587	6,692,462	29,038,415	107,119 815	287,132 873
1875.....	.....	71 070 703	41 120 646	21 497 626	8,384 657	29 456 216	103 093 545	274 623 393
1876.....	.....	66 958 374	38 670 889	18 963 310	5,966 558	28 257 396	100 243 271	258 459 797
1877.....	.....	56 252 067	37,082 736	14 959 935	5,277 007	27 963 752	97 124 512	238 660 000
1878.....	.....	53 177 704	32 154 148	17 365 301	4 629 280	27 137 019	102 500 875	236 964 377
1879.....	.....	63 741 555	40 425 661	15 125 127	5,206 109	35,121 482	105 327 949	266 947 883
1880.....	2,795,320	54,713 530	38,116 916	13 536 985	5,945 457	56 777 174	95 757 575	267 642 958
1881.....	1,061,249	64 416 325	40 466 461	15 686 672	6,514 161	50 059 280	82 508 741	260 712 888
1882.....	.....	57 219 751	43,570 494	15,932 046	9,736 747	61 345 194	71 077,207	257 981 440
1883.....	.....	68,678 022	48 911 383	15,283 437	7,362 590	66 912 574	59 160 131	265 408 138
1884.....	.....	70 920 434	39 429 603	17 292 601	6,475 999	55 429 228	54 578 378	244 126 244
1885.....	.....	87,494 258	42,670 578	16,021 080	6 532 495	56 102,267	51 386 256	260 226 935
1886.....	.....	74 166 930	34 324 153	13 907 888	6 099 158	63 404 864	50 580 146	242 483 138
1887.....	.....	85 264 826	38 561 026	15,141 127	6,194 523	75 029 102	47,741 577	267 932 180
1888.....	8 270,842	72 952 261	38 522 436	16 926 438	6,243 308	80 288 509	44 715 007	267 924 201
1889.....	17 292,563	80 664 064	44 435 271	21 378 809	5,892 208	87 624 779	41 001,484	299 288 978
1890.....	20,304 244	81 403 256	44 582 838	22,006 206	6,708 047	106 936 855	36 039 584	318,010 711
1891.....	10,401,221	110 048 167	48 720 065	26 113 896	8,527 469	124 415 951	37 547 135	365 773 905
1892.....	.....	99 841 988	46 895 456	29,174 139	11,150 578	134 583 053	23 378 116	345 023 330
1893.....	.....	103 732 799	49 611 773	3 136 084	13,315 347	159 357 558	27 264 392	383 477 914
1894.....	.....	102,165 471	54 567 930	31,701 294	10 293 482	141 177 285	27 841 406	367 746 867
1895.....	.....	93,274 730	51 801 759	28,797 796	9 939 754	141 335 229	30 978,030	356 195 298

Total expenditures of U. S. from the beginning of the Government, 1789, to 1895 have been: Civil and miscellaneous, \$2,707,569,284; War, \$4,980,773,259; Navy, \$1,327,407,789; Indians, \$309,200,401; Pensions, \$1,950,403,063; Interest, \$2,791,537,714; Total, \$14,126,891,510.

PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

ACT AUTHORIZING.

	Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Average Price
February 12, 1873	5,431,282	\$7,152,564	\$1.314
January 14, 1875	31,603,906	37,571,148	1.189
February 28, 1878	291,292,019	308,199,262	1.058
July 14, 1890 (to Nov. 1, 1893, date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890)	168,674,682	155,931,002	0.924
Total	497,004,889	\$508,853,976	\$1.024

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces purchased, the cost of the same, and the average price paid each calendar year from April 1, 1873, to November 1, 1893:

YEARS.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Annual Average Cost per Fine Oz.	YEARS.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Annual Average Cost per Fine Oz.
1873	3,027,111	\$4,003,503	\$1.3225	1885	22,147,366	\$23,522,646	\$1.0620
1874	2,407,171	3,149,061	1.3082	1886	25,699,898	25,514,467	.9923
1875	6,453,262	7,989,174	1.2380	1887	24,611,243	24,020,566	.9760
1876	14,059,420	16,462,231	1.1709	1888	25,028,358	24,491,341	.9785
1877	11,091,921	13,119,744	1.1826	1889	27,125,358	25,379,511	.9356
1878	24,358,025	28,298,061	1.1617	1890	37,895,200	40,269,608	1.0626
1879	16,594,619	18,660,088	1.1244	1891	54,393,913	53,796,833	.9890
1880	22,742,634	25,718,215	1.1396	1892	53,129,728	47,394,292	.8755
1881	19,612,742	22,095,571	1.1265	1893 to			
1882	21,878,489	24,877,254	1.1370	Nov. 1.	38,895,360	31,278,573	.8041
1883	23,169,950	25,468,677	1.1012	Total..	489,388,102	\$516,470,765	
1884	21,683,798	24,020,064	1.1077				

Since November 1, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, the purchase of silver bullion by the Government has consisted of the silver contained in gold deposits, the small fractions of silver for return in fine bars, the amount retained in payment of charges, surplus silver bullion returned by the operative officers of the mints at the annual settlement, and mutilated domestic silver coin, purchased for the subsidiary silver coinage under the provisions of section 3,526 of the Revised Statutes.

SOURCES OF THE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	FINE OUNCES SILVER IN—			Total.
	Quartz and Milling Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.	
Arizona.....	1,852,200	812,900	270,000	2,935,100
California..	420,200	49,900	.....	470,100
Colorado.....	11,627,400	12,660,900	1,550,300	25,838,600
Idaho.....	1,035,000	2,884,600	.....	3,919,600
Montana.....	9,016,900	2,427,200	5,500,900	16,945,000
Nevada.....	1,436,300	125,000	.....	1,561,300
New Mexico.....	153,100	306,300	.....	459,400
Utah.....	1,800,000	5,146,300	350,000	7,196,300
All others.....	300,000	300,000	74,000	674,000
Total.....	27,641,100	24,713,100	7,645,800	60,000,000

From an examination of the above table it will be seen that of the 60,000,000 ounces of silver produced in the United States during the calendar year 1893, about 27,600,000 ounces were extracted from milling ores—that is, silver ores proper—while 24,700,000 ounces came from lead ores, and 7,600,000 ounces from copper ores.

It would appear, therefore, that less than one-half of the silver product of the United States is derived from mines producing silver ores proper, and that considerably more than one-half of the silver output of the United States is an incidental product from the smelting of lead and copper ores, although this incidental product is frequently more valuable than the other metals contained.

**STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AT MINTS AND AS-
SAY OFFICES OF THE GOLD AND SILVER
PRODUCED IN THE SEVERAL STATES
FROM 1793 TO DECEMBER 31, 1894.**

LOCALITY.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama	\$246,356.98	\$253.75	\$246,610.73
Alaska.....	1,483,536.88	15,529.64	1,499,066.52
Arizona.....	6,951,793.19	14,085,175.88	21,036,969.07
California	767,568,763.99	4,241,156.90	771,809,920.89
Colorado.	68,246,222.38	24,800,914.45	93,047,136.83
Georgia	9,210,074.50	6,851.56	9,216,926.06
Idaho.....	35,201,629.69	1,960,383.64	37,162.0 3.23
Maine.....	6,311.06	22.90	6,333.96
Maryland	17,578.38	40.91	17,619.29
Michigan.....	418,294.12	4,063,354.04	4,481,648.16
Missouri.....	96.71	359.11	455.82
Montana.....	73,490,543.57	21,982,919.05	95,473,462.62
Nebraska.....	1,921.79	273,226.13	275,147.92
Nevada	33,678,267.56	104,191,259.88	137,869,527.44
N. Hampshire.	41.34	1.75	483.09
N. Mexico.....	6,080,775.90	7,059,250.52	13,140,026.42
N. Carolina....	11,773,222.35	66,441.54	11,839,663.89
Oregon	21,999,696.50	94,499.95	22,094,196.45
S. Carolina	2,319,436.73	3,369.82	2,323,406.55
South Dakota..	50,923,627.71	1,051,824.45	51,975,452.16
Tennessee.....	107,177.22	14.15	107,191.37
Texas.....	7,910.56	3,447.01	11,357.57
Utah	1,477,262.74	19,920,438.78	21,397,701.52
Vermont	78,647.87	84.65	78,732.52
Virginia	1,760,135.87	428.02	1,760,573.89
Washington...	927,925.42	42,959.31	940,884.73
Wisconsin.....	325.73	7.02	332.75
Wyoming	848,335.02	13,060.55	861,395.57
Other sources .	41,943,089.28	42,908,216.05	84,851,303.33
Total unrefined	\$1,136,769,441.04	\$246,756 101.41	\$1,383,5 5,542.45
Refined bullion	450,641,481.96	526,943,607.40	977,585,089.36
Grand total....	\$1,587,410,923.00	\$773,699,708.81	\$2,361,110,631.81

PRICES OF WHEAT (Chicago Market), 1860-95.*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Prices.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Average Value in Gold of U. S. Dol- lar Note.	Months of Highest Price.
1860....	December....	66 @1.13	..	April.
1861....	June and July	55 @1.25	?	May.
1862....	January	65 @ 92½	88 cts.	August.
1863....	August	80 @1.12½	69	December.
1864....	March	1.07 @2 16	49	June.
1865 ...	December ...	85 @1.55	64	January.
1866....	February	77 @2.03	71	November
1867....	August	1.55 @2.85	72	May.
1868 ...	November ...	1.04½@2.20	72	July.
1869....	December ...	76½@1.46	75	August.
1870 ...	April	73¼@1.31½	87	July. [Sept.
1871 ...	August	99½@1.32	90	Feb., April and
1872....	November ...	1.01 @1.61	89	August.
1873....	September...	89 @1.46	88	July.
1874....	October	81½@1.28	90	April.
1875....	February .. .	83¼@1.30½	87	August.
1876 ..	July.....	83 @1.26¾	90	December.
1877....	August	1.01½@1.76½	96	May.
1878....	October	77 @1.14	..	April.
1879....	January.....	81½@1.33½	..	December.
1880....	August	86½@1.32	..	January.
1881....	January	95¾@1.43¼	..	October.
1882 ..	December ...	91½@1.10	..	April and May.
1883 ..	October	90 @1.13½	..	June.
1884....	December....	69½@ 96	..	February.
1885....	March.....	73¾@ 91¾	..	April.
1886 ...	October	69¾@ 84¾	..	January.
1887....	August	66¾@ 94¾	..	June.
1888 ...	April... ..	71½@+2.00	..	September.
1889 ...	June.....	75½@1.08¾	..	February.
1890....	February....	74¼@1.08¼	..	August.
1891....	July	85 @1.16	..	April.
1892 ..	October	69½@ 91¾	..	February.
1893 ...	July	54¾@ 88	..	April.
1894....	September...	50 @ 65¼	..	April.
1895....	January.....	48¾@ 85¾	..	May.

* No. 2 Spring Wheat. † The Hutchinson "corner" figure.
 ‡ In December, 1861, specie payments having been suspended generally in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, gold commenced to command a premium and the United States notes fell below par and so remained until the end of 1878. The fourth column of the foregoing table shows the average value *in gold* of the United States dollar note (the circulating medium) during the above period.

STATISTICS OF SAVINGS BANKS.*—NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE TO EACH DEPOSITOR, 1894-95.

States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to each Depositor.	States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to each Depositor.
Maine.....	155,704	\$54,531,223	\$350.22	Louisiana.....	9,918	\$2,687,931	\$271.02
New Hampshire..	163,702	66,746,703	407.73	Texas.....	8,703	1,112,491	127.83
Vermont.....	94,994	29,430,697	309.81	Tennessee.....	86,183	34,753,222	403.25
Massachusetts...	1,247,090	416,778,018	334.20	Ohio.....	15,636	3,667,312	234.54
Rhode Island....	131,623	67,444,117	512.40	Indiana.....	94,724	24,357,400	257.14
Connecticut.....	337,254	136,928,858	406.61	Illinois.....	1,459	179,877	125.00
New York.....	1,615,178	643,873,574	398.63	Wisconsin.....	477,809	28,158,484	361.89
New Jersey.....	144,160	36,149,020	250.76	Iowa.....	42,777	9,471,799	221.42
Pennsylvania....	264,642	68,522,217	258.92	Minnesota.....	1,803	662,220	367.29
Delaware.....	18,648	3,765,784	201.94	Oregon.....	6,271	1,142,215	182.14
Maryland.....	118,342	45,490,279	306.66	Utah.....	2,844	812,910	285.83
Dist. of Columbia.	1,356	95,300	70.28	Montana.....	217	37,951	174.90
West Virginia....	46,039	291,744	48.31	New Mexico.....	45,512	1,148,104	208.29
North Carolina..	17,418	4,578,838	262.88	Washington.....	4168,638	126,830,513	752.08
South Carolina..	5,747	741,596	129.04	California.....			
Georgia.....	41,148	205,710	179.19	Total.....	4,875,519	\$1,810,597,023	\$371.36
Florida.....							
Alabama.....							

* Number of banks reporting, 1,017. † No returns for 1894-5. Returns for previous year: West Virginia, depositors, 3,522; amount of deposits, \$238,025. Alabama, previous year: Depositors, 2,500; amount of deposits, \$102,347. Texas, previous year: Depositors, 2,450; amount of deposits, \$301,648. ‡ Partially estimated.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES EVERY TEN YEARS SINCE 1820.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	D. posita.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,138,570	1890.....	921	4,258,893	\$1,524,844,506
1830.....	36	38,085	6,973,304	1891.....	1,011	4,533,217	1,923,079,719
1840.....	61	78,701	14,031,520	1892.....	1,059	4,781,695	1,712,769,026
1850.....	108	251,354	43,431,130	1893.....	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	1894.....	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280
1870.....	517	1,630,346	519,874,358	1895.....	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023
1880.....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973				

The above tables were compiled from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1895.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

Amounts of money in the United States, and in circulation, on July 1 of each year, from 1860 to 1891 inclusive. Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

JULY 1.	Amount of Money in United States.	Amount in Circulation	Popu- lation June 1.	Money per Capita.	Circu- lation per Capita.
1860.....	\$ 442,102,447	\$ 435,407,252	31,443,321	\$14 06	\$13.85
1861.....	452,005,767	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862.....	358,452,079	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.95	10.23
1863.....	674,872,83	595,394,038	33,265,000	20.23	17.84
1864.....	705,588,067	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865.....	770,129,755	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866.....	754,327,254	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867.....	728,200,612	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868.....	716,553,58	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869.....	715,351,180	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870.....	722,868,461	675,212,794	38,588,371	18.73	17.50
1871.....	741,812,174	715,889,005	39,550,000	18.75	18.10
1872.....	762,721,565	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.79	18.19
1873.....	771,445,610	751,881,809	41,667,000	18.58	18.04
1874.....	806,024,781	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875.....	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876.....	790,683,284	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877.....	763,053,847	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878.....	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.32
1879.....	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880.....	1,205,929,197	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881.....	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882.....	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883.....	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.61	22.91
1884.....	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885.....	1,877,658,336	1,292,568,655	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886.....	1,808,559,694	1,552,700,525	57,404,000	31.51	21.82
1887.....	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888.....	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.40	22.88
1889.....	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890.....	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891.....	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892.....	2,372,599,501	1,601,347,187	65,403,000	36.21	24.44
1893.....	2,321,402,392	1,596,701,245	66,826,000	34.75	23.87
1894.....	2,249,375,276	1,664,061,232	68,397,000	32.88	24.33

The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the Treasury. Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in tables for years 1873 to 1891 inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

THE LEGAL TENDER FUNCTIONS OF COIN AND PAPER.

Gold coin is a legal tender in all payments, without any limit as to amount.

The silver dollar of the acts of 1792, 1837 and 1878 is a full legal tender to any amount. The trade dollar was a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, but has no legal tender qualifications now.

All fractional silver coin now minted is a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars.

Minor coin is a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents.

United States notes ("Greenbacks") are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates are not a legal tender, but may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, and are receivable in payment for customs, taxes and all public dues.

Silver certificates are not a legal tender, but are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.

Currency certificates are not a legal tender for any purpose, but may be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of banks, and may be accepted in settlement of clearing house balances.

United States Treasury notes of 1890 are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. They may be counted as a part of the lawful reserves of the banks, and are redeemable in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

National bank notes are not a legal tender except that they are receivable for all dues to the United States, except duties on imports, and for all debts and demands owing by the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the National currency. Each national bank is required to receive at par for any debt or liability to it, the notes of every other national bank.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENTS.

YEAR.	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	Pop. Elec'l Vote.	Vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson.....	Dem.....	155,872	99
	John Q. Adams.....	Federal....	105,321	84
	W. H. Crawford.....	Rep.....	44,282	41
	Henry Clay.....	Rep.....	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson.....	Dem.....	647,231	178
	John Q. Adams.....	Federal....	509,097	83
	Andrew Jackson.....	Dem.....	687,502	219
	Henry Clay.....	Nat. Rep..	530,189	49
1832	John Floyd.....	Whig.....	33,108	11
	William Wirt.....	Whig.....	33,108	7
	Martin Van Buren.....	Dem.....	761,549	170
1836	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig.....	736,656	73
	Hugh L. White.....	Whig.....		26
	Daniel Webster.....	Whig.....		14
	W. P. Mangum.....	Whig.....		11
1840	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig.....	1,275,017	234
	Martin Van Buren.....	Dem.....	1,128,702	60
	James G. Birney.....	Liberty...	7,059	...
	James K. Polk.....	Dem.....	1,337,243	170
1844	Henry Clay.....	Whig.....	1,299,068	105
	James G. Birney.....	Liberty...	62,300	...
	Zachary Taylor.....	Whig.....	1,360,101	163
1848	Lewis Cass.....	Dem.....	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren.....	Free Soil..	291,263	...
	Franklin Pierce.....	Dem.....	1,601,474	264
1852	Winfield Scott.....	Whig.....	1,386,578	42
	John P. Hale.....	Free Soil..	156,149	...
	James Buchanan.....	Dem.....	1,838,169	174
1856	John C. Fremont.....	Rep.....	1,341,264	114
	Millard Fillmore.....	Amner.....	874,534	8
	Abraham Lincoln.....	Rep.....	1,866,352	180
1860	Stephen A. Douglas.....	Dem.....	1,375,157	12
	John C. Breckenridge.....	Dem.....	845,763	72
	John Bell.....	Union.....	589,581	39

YEAR.	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	Pop. Elec'l Vote.	Vote.
1864	Abraham Lincoln.....	Rep.....	2,216,067	212
	Geo. B. McClellan.....	Dem.....	1,808,725	21
1868	U. S. Grant.....	Rep.....	3,015,971	214
	Horatio Seymour.....	Dem.....	2,709,613	80
	U. S. Grant.....	Rep.....	3,597,079	286
1872	Horace Greeley.....	Lib. & Dem.	2,831,079	...
	Charles O'Connor.....	Dem.....	29,408	...
	James Black.....	Templence.	5,608	...
1876	R. B. Hayes.....	Rep.....	4,033,950	185
	Samuel J. Tilden.....	Dem.....	4,234,885	184
	Peter Cooper.....	Greenb'k..	81,740	...
	G. C. Smith.....	Pro.....	9,522	...
1880	James A. Garfield.....	Rep.....	4,449,053	214
	Winfield S. Hancock.....	Dem.....	4,442,035	155
	James B. Weaver.....	Greenb'k..	307,306	...
1884	Grover Cleveland.....	Dem.....	4,911,017	219
	James G. Blaine.....	Rep.....	4,848,334	182
	Benjamin F. Butler.....	Greenb'k..	133,825	...
	John P. St. John.....	Pro.....	151,809	...
1888	Benjamin Harrison.....	Rep.....	5,433,672	233
	Grover Cleveland.....	Dem.....	5,534,882	168
	Clinton B. Fisk.....	Pro.....	244,034	...
	A. J. Streeter.....	Un'd Lab..	146,839	...
	Grover Cleveland.....	Dem.....	5,556,562	277
1892	Benjamin Harrison.....	Rep.....	5,162,874	145
	James B. Weaver.....	Pop.....	1,065,424	22
	John Bidwell.....	Pro.....	264,133	...
	Simon Wing.....	Social Lab	21,164	...

* As there was no choice by a majority in the Electoral College, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, in accordance with the Constitution. Here, 13 states voted for Adams, Clay being ineligible on account of his youth, 7 supported Jackson, and 4 adhered to Crawford. J. Q. Adams was then declared to be elected as President.

Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1892

STATES AND TERRITORIES	POPULAR VOTE.				Electoral Vote		
	Clev'l'nd <i>Dem.</i>	Harrison <i>Rep.</i>	Weaver <i>Pop.</i>	Pluralities	Clev'l'd <i>Dem.</i>	Harr'n <i>Rep.</i>	W'v'er <i>Pop.</i>
Alabama	138,138	9,197	85,181	52,957 C	11	.....	.....
Arkansas	87,834	46,884	11,831	40,950 C	8	.....	.....
California	118,293	118,149	25,352	144 C	8	1	.....
Colorado .....	.....	38,620	53,584	14,964 W	.....	.....	4
Connecticut	82,895	77,025	806	5,870 C	6	.....	.....
Delaware	18,531	18,683	13	498 C	3	.....	.....
Florida	30,143	.....	4,843	25,300 C	4	.....	.....
Georgia	129,361	43,205	42,937	81,156 C	13	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	8,599	10,520	1,921 W	.....	.....	3
Illinois	423,231	399,238	22,207	26,993 C	24	.....	.....
Indiana	262,740	255,615	22,208	7,125 C	15	.....	.....
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	22,665 II	.....	13	.....
Kansas .....	.....	157,237	163,111	5,874 W	.....	.....	10
Kentucky	175,461	135,441	23,500	40,020 C	13	.....	.....
Louisiana	87,922	13,232	13,281	61,359 C	8	.....	.....
Maine	48,044	62,923	2,381	14,979 II	.....	6	.....
Maryland	113,866	92,736	796	21,130 C	8	.....	.....
Massachusetts ..	176,813	202,814	3,210	26,001 II	.....	15	.....
Michigan	202,296	222,708	19,892	20,412 II	5	9	.....
Minnesota	160,920	122,823	29,313	21,903 II	.....	9	.....
Mississippi	40,237	1,406	10,256	29,981 C	9	.....	.....
Missouri	263,308	226,918	41,213	41,480 C	17	.....	.....
Montana	17,531	18,851	7,334	1,270 II	.....	3	.....
Nebraska	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,093 II	.....	8	.....
Nevada	714	2,811	7,264	4,453 W	.....	.....	3
New Hampshire ..	42,081	45,658	292	3,547 II	.....	4	.....
New Jersey	171,042	156,068	969	14,917 C	10	.....	.....
New York	654,868	609,350	16,429	45,518 C	33	.....	.....
North Carolina ..	132,951	100,342	44,736	32,609 C	11	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	.....	17,519	17,700	181 W	1	1	1
Ohio	404,115	405,187	14,850	1,072 II	1	23	.....
Oregon	14,243	35,002	26,935	811 F	.....	3	1
Pennsylvania ..	452,264	516,011	8,714	63,767 II	.....	22	.....
Rhode Island ..	24,335	26,972	228	2,637 II	.....	4	.....
South Carolina ..	54,692	13,345	2,407	41,347 C	9	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	9,031	34,888	26,544	8,344 II	.....	4	.....
Tennessee	138,874	100,331	23,447	38,543 C	12	.....	.....
Texas	239,148	81,444	99,688	139,460 C	15	.....	.....
Vermont	16,325	37,992	43	21,667 H	.....	4	.....
Virginia	163,977	113,262	12,275	50,715 C	12	.....	.....
Washington	29,802	36,460	19,165	6,658 H	.....	4	.....
West Virginia ..	84,467	80,293	4,166	4,174 C	6	.....	.....
Wisconsin	177,335	170,791	9,909	6,544 C	12	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	8,454	7,722	732 H	.....	3	.....
Total	5,556,918	5,176,108	1,041,028	.....	277	145	22

STATE.	ELECTORAL VOTE.			LAST STATE ELEC'N	No. of Electors	1896—?		
	1884	1888	1892			Dem	Rep	Pop
Alabama	D	D	D	D '94	11			
Arkansas	D	D	D	D '94	8			
California	R	R	D	D '94	9			
Colorado	R	R	P	R '94	4			
Connecticut	D	D	D	R '94	6			
Delaware	D	D	D	R '94	3			
Florida	D	D	D	D '94	4			
Georgia	D	D	D	D '94	13			
Idaho			P	R '94	3			
Illinois	R	R	D	R '94	24			
Indiana	D	R	D	R '94	15			
Iowa	R	R	R	R '95	13			
Kansas	R	R	P	R '95	10			
Kentucky	D	D	D	R '95	13			
Louisiana	D	D	D		8			
Maine	R	R	R	R '94	6			
Maryland	D	D	D	R '95	8			
Massachusetts ...	D	R	R	R '95	15			
Michigan	R	R	R	R '95	14			
Minnesota	R	R	R	R '94	9			
Mississippi	D	D	D	D '95	9			
Missouri	D	D	D	R '94	17			
Montana			R	R '94	3			
Nebraska	R	R	R	R '95	8			
Nevada	R	R	P	S '94*	3			
New Hampshire..	R	R	R	R '94	4			
New Jersey	D	D	D	R '95	10			
New York	D	R	D	R '95	36			
North Carolina ..	D	D	D	R-P '94†	11			
North Dakota ...			P	R '94	3			
Ohio	R	R	R	R '95	23			
Oregon	R	R	R	R '94	4			
Pennsylvania ...	R	R	R	R '95	32			
Rhode Island	R	R	R	R '95	4			
South Carolina...	D	D	D	D '94	9			
South Dakota			R	R '94	4			
Tennessee	D	D	D	Disputed	12			
Texas	D	D	D	D '95	15			
Utah				R '95	3			
Vermont	R	R	R	R '94	4			
Virginia	D	D	D	D '93	12			
Washington			R		4			
West Virginia...	D	D	D		6			
Wisconsin	R	R	D	D '95	12			
Wyoming			R	R '94	3			

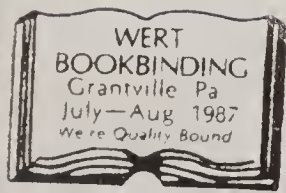
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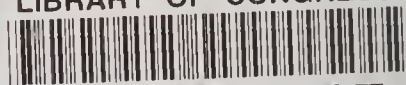
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